

CLASSIFIED ADVTs.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, 'Apply Box No.' Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle,' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number, ... Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle' Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A competent and practical DYER for a large Mill in Motilal. Apply Box No. 706, Adv. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle.' A 284

WANTED—A retired QUALIFIED DOCTOR for a Charitable Dispensary near Ahmednagar. Hindu preferred. Apply Proprietor, DADAR STORES, 167, Main Road, Dadar. A 285

WANTED—FAST TYPIST, Rs. 30/35, MANUFACTURERS' INDIA OFFICE 109, Apollo Street. A 282

WANTED—Competent CANVASSING CLERKS to secure order from Mofussil. Good prospects. Apply personally to TRIAL AGENCY, Princess Street, Anand Bhawan, Bombay 2. A M870

WANTED—A GRADUATE, Strong in Eng. and Science and also a GYMNASIUM. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials and stating terms to the SECRETARY, Edward Smarok Vinaya Mandi Borsad, District Kaira. A 22819

WANTED—ACTIVE and INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to represent the National Insurance Company Ltd., in Districts in the Bombay Presidency. Apply to D. CHURCH, Branch Secretary, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. A 22797

WANTED—LOCAL MANAGERS on Rs. 75/- to 100/- per month in every district of India for our trading work. Knowledge of English necessary. Cash security of Rs. 3,000 essential. Apply with one anna postage stamps, to RAE BARELI TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, RAE BARELI (UDH). A22735

WANTED—BOMBAY REPRESENTATIVE for the CHITTAGONG CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES CO., LTD., Chittagong, on a monthly pay of Rs. 300 plus an office allowance of Rs. 175. The representative shall have to take charge of the distribution of the shares and commodities of the Company in the Bombay Presidency. Applications only from duly qualified candidates with references will be received by the MANAGING DIRECTOR before the 25th instant. A 22534

HOUSES : FLATS TO LET

TO LET—BOMBAY VIEW, Matheran, for the summer season, spacious two storeyed furnished BUNGALOW, suited to modern requirements at reasonable rent. Apply to MAKUBHAI AMBHALAL & CO., 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. A M711

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

WANTED—One second-hand complete COTTON PRESS in good working condition with engine and pumps. MEHAR SINGH JIWAN SINGH, Chaurakana Mandi, Punjab. A M880

THE MADHURAO SCINDIA MILLS, LTD.—FOR SALE—Two STEAM ENGINES, one of 750 H.P., by John Murgano, second of 425 H.P., by J. E. Wood. For particulars apply THE AGENTS, 'Churumbhoy House', 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay. A22825

HOTELS.

SHERE LAHSHIMNARAYAN LODGE with 12 airy rooms, situated 243, Prince Road, opposite General Post Office, nearest to railway station, is renowned for boarding and lodging, delicious and healthy food, but cheapest rates; can accommodate only a few members more. Apply sharp. 22823

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

JEWELLERS LTD.

STERLING SILVER PHOTO FRAMES.
A LARGE VARIETY OF FANCY PATTERNS AND SIZES.
FINISH AND PRICE.
BEYOND CRITICISM
TREASURE HOUSE
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the 'Sunday Chronicle.' Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelop.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

'Sunday Chronicle.'

Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch	per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0	
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0	
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0	
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0	

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

THE PHOENIX MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTYTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 143, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay on TUESDAY, the 31st March, 1925, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time) to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1924.
To declare a dividend.
To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but being eligible offer themselves for re-election.
To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
To transact any other business that may be brought forward.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 21st March, 1925 to FRIDAY, the 3rd April, 1925, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI & SONS,
Agents.
Bombay, 27th February, 1925.

N. R.—The Dividend if sanctioned will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 143, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 1st April, 1925, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on 21st March, 1925, ON PRODUCTION OF SHARE CERTIFICATES. 22824

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
THE HEAD OFFICE of this Company is now at
WHEELER'S BUILDING
214, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
(First floor—over Singers). 22824

NOTICE.

BY THE PRESIDENT, DISTRICT LOCAL BOARD, BOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICT

1ST MAY, 1925, has been notified by Government (Government Notification, Educational Department, No. 272, dated 29th January, 1925), to be the date from which the School Board for the Bombay Suburban District Local Board is to exercise its powers. I have accordingly based 23rd April, 1925, 3.30 p.m., as the date and hour of the Elections which will be held in this office at Andheri. In exercise of the powers conferred by the Bombay Primary Education Act IV of 1923 and the Rules framed thereunder by Government Notification No. 234, dated 19th October, 1924, I hereby invite applications, so as to reach this office on or before 23rd March, 1925, from persons willing to be elected as members of the said School Board representing special interests as under:—

- | | No. of elected members |
|---|------------------------|
| (1) Persons experienced in education (vide rule 17 (i)) | 1 |
| (2) Women (Do Do Do) | 1 |
| (3) Representatives of minorities (Mahomedans) (Do Do) | 1 |
| (4) Do. of backward classes (Do) | 1 |
| (5) Do. of depressed classes (Do) | 1 |
| (6) Do. of Municipalities (Do) | 2 |
| (7) Do. of Notified Area Committees (Do) | 1 |

The applicants are required to give an account of their qualifications and to produce evidence that they are eligible for election under Rule 13 of the Rules aforesaid. Any further information or explanation required can be obtained personally from this office during office hours on all days except Sundays and holidays.

E. F. GOMEZ,

President,

Bombay Suburban District Local Board,
Office of the District Local Board,
Gazdar Hall,
Andheri, 6th March, 1925. 22833

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's "HAKODATE MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 7th March, 1925, from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo and to be sent to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehouse is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for Claims are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,

Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for 8 Tons of lead are invited so as to reach the undersigned on the 18th March, 1925, before 4 p.m. together with Rs. 100 as earnest money. Further particulars, terms, requirements and specifications can be had on application from the Store-keeper.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,

Chief Officer,

Dated 6-3-25, Ahmedabad Municipality. Store Office.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for Filling in the low-lying ground between Lady Janseji Road and the two western approaches to the Dadar Over-bridge, will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 18th day of March, 1925. Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant. Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued on payment of a deposit of Rs. 5 to any one entitled to receive them by the Deputy Engineer Works, Love Grove World, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JAMES W. MACKISON,
Special Engineer, D. W. 22831

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for Constructing a Sewer in Nardulla 50' Road extension from Sutan Chowky to Tula Pipe Line, will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 13th day of March, 1925. Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant. Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued on payment of a deposit of Rs. 5 to any one entitled to receive them by the Deputy Engineer Works, Love Grove World, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JAMES W. MACKISON,
Special Engineer, D. W. 22832

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 688 of 1917.
BANSILAL MOTILAL Plaintiff,
vs.
GOVINDLAL BANSILAL & ORS. ... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 12th day of October, 1922, and the order dated the 14th day of February, 1924, the following immovable properties will be sold by Public Auction at the premises under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court.

LOT NO. I.—On SATURDAY, the 7th day of March, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)
LOT NO. II.—On MONDAY, the 9th day of March, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. I.—All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land or ground with message tenement building standing thereon situate, lying and being at 1st Pasta Road, Colaba, without the Fort and in Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 343-3/9 square yards or thereabouts and Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. C/1, New No. C2/1886, Old Survey No. 257, New Survey No. 3A/564 and Cadastral Survey No. 359, Colaba Division and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under A Ward No. 514, Street No. 11 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Goodal Singani, on or towards the West by the property of Bal Govverhai, on or towards the North by 1st Pasta Lane and on or towards the South by a Gully.

LOT NO. II.

FIRST:—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate, lying and being at Arthur Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1513 square yards and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other land under Old Nos. 675, 678, under New No. 12685 and Survey No. 211, New Survey No. 2/2328, 2/2335, Cadastral Survey No. 57, Parcel Division and Assessed by the Bombay Municipality with other land under F Ward No. 281(1) Street No. 38, Arthur Road, and bounded on the East by the property of the Jam Manufacturing Co., on the North by the property of Bombay Chemical Works, on the South by the Bombay Gas Co., on the West by a passage.

SECONDLY:—All that piece of parcel of vacant land or ground situate, lying and being at Arthur Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 329 square yards and Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other land under Old Nos. 675, 678, under New No. 12685 and Survey No. 211, New Survey No. 2/2328, 2/2335, Cadastral Survey No. 57, Parcel Division and Assessed by the Bombay Municipality with other land under F Ward No. 281(1), Street No. 38, Arthur Road, and bounded on the East by the passage, on the North by the property of Pioneer Alkali Works, on the South by the property of Godrej and Boyce and on the West by G. I. P. Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MERWANTH KOLA & CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovesaid at No. 4, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 27th day of January, 1925.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,

Commissioner.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client, MR. ARDESHIR BURGJORJI GODREJ, Sole Proprietor of The Godrej Oil & Soap Co., has from the date hereof resumed management of the said concern. The public are therefore warned against dealing in all matters concerning the same, with any other person except with our client only.

Bombay, dated 7th March, 1925.
KHAMHATA & CO.,
Attorneys for Mr. Ardesheer Burgorji Godrej, Sole Proprietor, Godrej Oil & Soap Co.

22837

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR DYNAMO, IRON DOORS, SAWS, BOILED OIL, ALDROPS, PLANKS, ETC.

Under instructions from the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on THURSDAY, the 12th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3 p.m. (B. T.) at E Ward Office Sankul Street, Brculla Municipal godown, the following:—
On account and risk of Abdulla Jusab Kasam.
574 pieces wooden planks.
One motor dynamo.
Three old iron doors (broken).
On account and risk of Gulliam Hussein Mulh. Dossaji.
12 bundles Saw, 12 casks oil, 3 casks boiled oil, 16 screw augers, 16 aldrops.
2 casks oil.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On a day to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Malabar Hill, Narayan Da. Bholkar Road, now known as Lands-End Road, very valuable and made-to-order season wood furniture of the latest design and workmanship rich glass, crockery and platedware, solid blackwood open carved furniture, Jacobine furniture leather lined, "Sharan" suite, Chesterfield, and drawing room suites, valuable books and book cases, rich carpets, fancy mirror cabinets, Parian bronze, terracotta and marble figures, large mirror back side boards and dumbwaiters, revolving top writing table, gun Saxonal book case with valuable books, rich gongrenging wall and table clocks, large mirror back sideboards, one cottage piano photograph, single and double bedsteads, baron almira, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing cases of drawers cloth and gown presses, reclining sofas, hat stands, easy chairs, meat safes, cupboards, aluminum utensils etc., etc.

The property of Hon. Mr. Justice E. M. Prazi, I.C.S.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.
BENNETT & CO.,

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 13th March 1925 at 9 a.m. the materials for removal of the following buildings:—
Building Street Nos. 310-312; 314-316; 318; 31-95; Case Nos. 10, 11, 12; Princess Street, Girgaum Road and Kolhatwadi,
Five S P Shed (on plot) Case No. 141 to 145; Nagdevi Street.
Building Street No. 324; Case No. 62; Bhoiwada Road, Parol.
Building Street No. 759a; 751a; 712; Case No. 810; 812; 874; Wadala Village.

MENESSE & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

CINEMA Majestic

GIRGAUM.
Presents This Week!
SARASWATI'S SOCIAL FILM
APPROVED BY ALL.
SOCIAL PIRATES
OR
MUMBAINI MOHINI
TIME—Sat. Sun. Holiday Begins at 3 p.m.
Week-Days Begins at 5 P.M.

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA
GAEKWAD OF BARODA.
NEW RIFON THEATRE, GRANT ROAD
Wed. 11th March 1925, at (3 p.m.) Noon
SAWASHAYAKALOLL
Saturday, 14th March 1925 at (6-30 p.m.)
NAND-KUMAR.
Sunday, 15th March 1925, at (3 p.m.) Noon
SAUBHADRA.

Manager.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

TO-DAY 4, 6, 8 & 10

"SAFETY LAST" has proved such a tremendous success that the management have decided to continue it for another week. This will enable those people who have missed it an opportunity to see this great laughter event—and there are many who want to see it again.

HAROLD LLOYD IN SAFETY LAST

The World's greatest comedian in the funniest picture ever filmed.



Pathe Gazette. Felix in Bone Age.

Prices: Rs. 3-6, Rs. 3, Rs. 2-4; Re. 1-8, As. 12, and As. 6 (including Tax). Booking Office is open at the Theatre between 9-30 a.m. and 1 p.m. and 5 p.m. and 11 p.m.

CINE MADELINE

GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS.
Presents THIS WEEK
A DOUBLE PROGRAMME
HINDUSTHAN FILMS' CHOICEST FILMS

LANKADAHAN

AND

PRADUMNA

OR

KRISHNA KUMAR

Saturday, Sunday, Holidays Extra Show at 3 p.m.

Daily Four Shows at 5-7-9-11 p.m.

WEST-END

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK!
A FASCINATING, ROMANTIC MELODRAMA
A Charming Gaumont Production.

"CLAUDE DUVAL"

8 Reels—Starring the winsome screen beauty

FAY COMPTON

In this supremely pathetic photo-play Miss Fay Compton's portrayal of the Duchess of Brentleigh "so good, so true," in the eyes of her husband, yet a heartless coquette, is immediately arresting. Hugh Miller's sardonic villainy is a striking piece of work.

To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45; and 10-30 P.M. (S.T.)

WEST-END CINEMA

New Churney Road.

WELLINGTON

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK

A Story of tangled love and wild adventure in the Realm of Cupid.
A CHARMING UNIVERSAL JEWEL
"THE FAST WORKER"

Starring

REGINALD DENNY

and

LAURA LA PLANTE

Greater, faster, funnier picture than either "Sporting You'll" or "The Reckless Age." When most men would have been buying candy and flowers, "Terry" was feathering the love nest for pretty "Connie." A hundred and one laughs guaranteed.

THE PROGRAMME INCLUDES THE INTERNATIONAL NEWS.

To-Night: 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P.M. (S.T.)

WELLINGTON

CINEMA—DHOBI TALAO.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 7.

B. C. RATE.

Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32

LONDON.

Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32
Bank's selling D D 1/6
Bank's buying 3 Mst D-A 1/6 5/16
Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/16

PARIS.

Bank's selling D D Pres. 675
Bank's buying 3 Mst D-A Pres. 730
Bank's buying D D Pres. 715

JAPAN.

Bank's selling T T Rs. 1183
Bank's buying 60 Dst D T Rs. 1083

HONGKONG.

Bank's selling D D Rs. 156

SHANGHAI.

Bank's selling D D Rs. 210

SINGAPORE.

Bank's selling D D Rs. 1571

NEW YORK.

Bank's selling D D Rs. 281

CROSS RATES.

London-New York Dd. 476 1/2
London-Paris Pres. 33.90
London-Switzerland Pres. 24.80
London-Brussels Pres. 94.20
London-Rome Liras 117.00
London-Berlin Marks 10.50

TONE OF EXCHANGE.

The Exchange was steady but dull.

Bar Silver Spot 32 1/8 steady.
Bar Gold 84 1/8 quiet.
Bar Silver Spot 32 1/2 steady.

Tele Transfers dull.
Bar Silver Spot steady 32 3/16

Rentes 3 per cent. 47 3/4
Bar Silver (Spot) 32 1/8
Bar Silver 2 months hence 31 15/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady closed quietly.
Interest day to day loans 3 1/4
Interest 7 days market loans 3 3/4
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since yesterday.
Bullion shipments ... 1,952,625

EXCHANGE FORWARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 7.

Bank's selling T T Ready 1/32
Bank's buying T T Ready 1/32
Bank's selling T T March 15/16
Bank's buying T T March 1/6
Bank's selling T T April 31/32
Bank's buying T T April 31/32
Bank's selling T T May 15/16
Bank's buying T T May 15/16
Bank's selling T T June 15/16
Bank's buying T T June 15/16
Bank's selling T T July 25/32
Bank's buying T T July 25/32
Bank's selling T T July 7/8
Bank's buying T T July 7/8

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Mar. 6.

Stockholm 17.69
Christiania 21.24
Amsterdam 11.94
Switzerland 24.73

London, Mar. 6.

Exchange on London in Paris 9.900
Exchange on London in Germany 20.034.000m.
Exchange on London in Italy 11.602
New York, Mar. 6.
Demand Bills 47.607.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Mar. 6.

Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/99 80 3/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. 402 1/4 unchanged.
War Loan 5 per cent. 1929/47 2101 1/2 + 3/8
Conversion Loan 477 7/16 + 3/16
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent. 4101 3/16 - 1/16
Indian Loan 7 per cent. 4104 1/2 unchanged.
Consols 2 1/2 per cent. 57 1/8 + 1/8
Rupce Paper 3 1/2 per cent. 48 1/4 unchanged.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent. (Sterling Loan) 67 3/4 unchanged.
Govt. Securities 3 per cent. 57 5/8 unchanged.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, March 7.

3 Months 41 per cent.
6 Months 5 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.

MONEY.

Call 61 per cent.
1 Month 61 per cent.
3 Months 61 per cent.
6 Months 61 per cent.

TONE OF MONEY MARKET:—Firm.

Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Mar. 6.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 4 9/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4 7/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 5 3/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 5 3/4
5 per cent. Rentes 18 1/8

BULLION.

Bombay, March 7.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 13/12/6
Sovereigns forward Rs. 13/12/6
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/13/3
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/13/3
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/15/6
Bar silver ready Rs. 73/2
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 73/2
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 72/15
London, March 6.
Bar gold ready s. 56.5
Silver ready d. 32.3

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, March 7.

31 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 67 3/4
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 84 1/2
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 97
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 98
51 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1923 Rs. 102/10
51 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1923 Rs. 102/10
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100/8
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/8
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102 1/2
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103 1/2
6 per cent. Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 106/12
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 73
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 Rs. 74 1/8
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 74 1/8
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 98
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-39 Rs. 96

TONE OF MARKET.

Firm with better enquiry.

SHARES.

Bombay, March 7.

The Share Market was closed to-day on account of the Settlement Day.

SHARES.

London, Mar. 6.

Hongkong Bank £188 Ex-dividend.
Chartered Bank £21 1/2
National Bank £47 1/4
P. & O. Bank £11 1/2
Eastern Bank £6 1/2

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, March 6.

In the Share Market jites in consequence of a further rise in price of raw material and upward movement in business share values ruled firm and fairly extensive speculative business was effected among bazar dealers. Higher denominations were sought after to a lesser extent and some advances were made. Cons continue unchanged for most part and outside support is still lacking. Overall however noted as rise of a couple points. In fact except for small demand which sellers readily met the position generally remained much the same. Kungamatis fell away seventy points. Miscellaneous attracted little attention with small business concluded. Government securities were firm. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—31 per cent. Government Paper 66/10, 5 per cent. Loan 1945-55 57/14, 51 per cent. War Bonds 1923 102/10, 6 per cent. Bonds 1932 103/6, 6 per cent. U. P. Bonds 1926-41 102/4.

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1385
Railways:—Hosharpur Domb Branch Railway 77
Cottons:—Kesoram 5/2
Jutes:—Albion 465, Alliance 670, Auckland ord 397, do pref. 103, Birla 10, Cheviot 302, Clive 474, Dalhousie 469, Empire 55/8, Fort Gloster 1053, Gondalpara 1060, Gouropore 820 S. Howrah 46/12, Hooghly ord. 92/8, Kan. Kanarath 485, do pref. 98, Kimson 1055, Lansdowne 388, Lawrence 884, National 32/12, Northbrook pref. 108, Presidency 8/6, New Central 608, Reliance 64/4, Standard 478, Union 68/8, Waverley pref. 123.

Coals:—Bengal Nagpore 63, Bhulanbararee 29, Barakur 20/8, Jaitry Central 6/2, New Beerboom 33, Ondal 15/4, Talcher 6, Union 19/8.

Engineering Companies:—Marshall and Co. India Ltd. 3/2.
Flour mills:—Hooghly Flour 26/8.
Miscellaneous Companies:—British India Corporation deferred 5/8, Indian Glace Kids 45, 1/2, Spence Hotel 3/8.
Oil mills:—British Burma Petroleum 5.
Paper mills:—Titagarh Paper ord. 4/7.
Tea Companies:—Banarhat pref. 105, Batel. 1/6, Bishanath 33/4, Choonabhatti pref. 165, Basimara pref. 98, Rangamatoe 300, Entena 12/8, Tezpur 12/8.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfers was one shilling five and thirty-one thirty-second pence and demand bills were one shilling six pence—A.P.

SHARES.

London, Mar. 6.

Hongkong Bank £188 Ex-dividend.
Chartered Bank £21 1/2
National Bank £47 1/4
P. & O. Bank £11 1/2
Eastern Bank £6 1/2

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, March 6.

In the Share Market jites in consequence of a further rise in price of raw material and upward movement in business share values ruled firm and fairly extensive speculative business was effected among bazar dealers. Higher denominations were sought after to a lesser extent and some advances were made. Cons continue unchanged for most part and outside support is still lacking. Overall however noted as rise of a couple points. In fact except for small demand which sellers readily met the position generally remained much the same. Kungamatis fell away seventy points. Miscellaneous attracted little attention with small business concluded. Government securities were firm. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—31 per cent. Government Paper 66/10, 5 per cent. Loan 1945-55 57/14, 51 per cent. War Bonds 1923 102/10, 6 per cent. Bonds 1932 103/6, 6 per cent. U. P. Bonds 1926-41 102/4.

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1385
Railways:—Hosharpur Domb Branch Railway 77
Cottons:—Kesoram 5/2
Jutes:—Albion 465, Alliance 670, Auckland ord 397, do pref. 103, Birla 10, Cheviot 302, Clive 474, Dalhousie 469, Empire 55/8, Fort Gloster 1053, Gondalpara 1060, Gouropore 820 S. Howrah 46/12, Hooghly ord. 92/8, Kan. Kanarath 485, do pref. 98, Kimson 1055, Lansdowne 388, Lawrence 884, National 32/12, Northbrook pref. 108, Presidency 8/6, New Central 608, Reliance 64/4, Standard 478, Union 68/8, Waverley pref. 123.

Coals:—Bengal Nagpore 63, Bhulanbararee 29, Barakur 20/8, Jaitry Central 6/2, New Beerboom 33, Ondal 15/4, Talcher 6, Union 19/8.

Engineering Companies:—Marshall and Co. India Ltd. 3/2.
Flour mills:—Hooghly Flour 26/8.
Miscellaneous Companies:—British India Corporation deferred 5/8, Indian Glace Kids 45, 1/2, Spence Hotel 3/8.
Oil mills:—British Burma Petroleum 5.
Paper mills:—Titagarh Paper ord. 4/7.
Tea Companies:—Banarhat pref. 105, Batel. 1/6, Bishanath 33/4, Choonabhatti pref. 165, Basimara pref. 98, Rangamatoe 300, Entena 12/8, Tezpur 12/8.

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BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Today Renter reported a drop of 9 to 18 points in New York futures. The market declined on profit-taking. Liverpool has been reported 2 to 4 points up. The market opened firm but eased at the close on some selling.

Messrs. Uniragar and Veangar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 6th instant as under:—

"Weakness in grain market is discouraging profit-taking. Good demand by trade continues."

A moderate decline being reported in New York friends the Marwar Bazar opened easier this morning at Rs. 473 1/2. Rs. 31 lower than yesterday's closing rate for P.A. Broach April/May. At the opening one Japanese House was a moderate seller and the market closed at Rs. 480 1/2. Around this level Commission Houses and Shroffs were buyers and the market improved to Rs. 478 and closed at Rs. 478. Broach July/August opened at Rs. 489 and improved to Rs. 492 1/2 on scattered buying. Around this level Bazar operators sold which caused a setback and the market closed at Rs. 489. Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 479 for April/May delivery and going up to Rs. 484 on buying by offices declined Rs. 479 on Bear operators selling and closed at Rs. 480. Fine Omra March opened at Rs. 467 and declined to Rs. 464 on Shroffs and general selling closed at Rs. 464. Around this level, Bengal March and May were nominally quoted Rs. 424 and 425 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet but steady yesterday and the demand moderate. About 4000 bales are reported to have changed hands.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 7.

Fully Good Broach April-May .. 480
" July-Aug. .. 490 1/2
Fully Good Bengal March .. 423 1/2
" May .. 425 1/2
Fine Omra .. March .. 466 1/2

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 7.

Ready average Ready quality, Fine.

Bengal Superfine M.G. .. 430/35 ..
" Fine M.G. .. 430/35 ..
" F.G.M.G. 415/20 ..
Smikh-Punjab Fine M.G. 415/20 ..
" F.G.M.G. 415/20 ..
Punjab Americans M.G. 500/10 ..
Wardha-Hingti Fine ..
" M.G. 460/60 475/60 ..
Nagpur .. 450/60 475/60 ..
Yeotmal .. Fine M.G. 445 465/70 ..
Yulgaon .. 455/80 465/75 ..
Dhamangan .. 440/5 465/65 ..
Amraoti .. 435/45 465/70 ..
Khilgaon-Akola .. 440/45 465/60 ..
Mulkapur .. 415/20 450/45 ..
Khandesh .. 410/20 440 ..
" F.G.M.G. ..
Broach Fine M.G. .. 490/500 ..
" Fully Good +23/25
Muhlia Fine +13/14
" F.G.M.G. 415/20 ..
Dharwar S.G. ..
Coimbatore M.G. ..
Western .. 475/95 ..
" H.G. ..
Miraj M.G. 475/95 ..
Cambodia .. 545 ..

COTTON—OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

LIVERPOOL, March 7.

Future Delivery Prices:—

March 13.96 +.01
May 14.00 +.01
July 14.00 +.02
October 13.60 +.02
January 14.49 +.04

Egyptians:—

May 32.35 +.20

EGYPTIANS.

Liverpool, Mar. 6.

May 32.35 +.30
Liverpool Mar. 6.
May 32.10 +.30
July 30.10 +.30
Aug. 24.45 +.20
London 5th. —
Belgium 94.60
Athen 30.750
Cuban Sugar 11 3/8 Mar. Value.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.

COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 6.

Mar. 14.05 +.14
May 14.10 +.15
July 14.00 +.13
Oct. 13.75 +.14
Jan. 13.60 +.17

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 6.

Mar. 13.95 +.04
Apr. 13.94 +.03
May 13.93 +.03
June 13.92 +.03
July 13.91 +.03
Aug. 13.90 +.03
Sept. 13.89 +.03
Oct. 13.88 +.03
Nov. 13.87 +.03
Dec. 13.86 +.03
Jan. 13.85 +.03
Feb. 13.84 +.03
Mar. 13.83 +.03

EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 6.

Mar. 33.70 +.30
Apr. 33.90 +.25
May 33.90 +.25
June 33.90 +.25
July 33.90 +.25
Aug. 33.90 +.25
Sept. 33.90 +.25
Oct. 33.90 +.25
Nov. 33.90 +.25
Dec. 33.90 +.25
Jan. 33.90 +.25
Feb. 33.90 +.25
Mar. 33.90 +.25

Dec. 24.00 +.35
Jan. 23.60 +.35
Manchester Market—Miscellaneous Cloth business offers poor yards quiet but easier.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Mar. 6.

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports 184,000 Bales.

Week's Exports to Great Britain 50,000 Bales.

Week's Exports to France and Continent 123,000 Bales.

Week's Exports to Japan 9,000 Bales.

Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports 1,233,000 Bales.

Stock of Cotton at Interior Ports 1,048,000 Bales.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Mar. 6.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 20,000

Day's Exports to Continent 16,000

Futures at New York:—

March 25.60 -12
May 25.82 -16
July 25.85 -19
October 25.85 -18
Spot Cotton at New York 25.95 -10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 25.75 -25
Futures at New Orleans:—

May 25.87 -20
July 25.98 -22
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 21 15/16
Demand Bills 47/637
Foreign mined 68

CLOSING PRICES—AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, March 7.

March 25.70 +.10
May 25.90 +.08
July 26.10 +.04
October 26.42 +.07

Liverpool, March 7.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G.O.C.

March 14.02 +.07
May 14.05 +.06
July 14.05 +.07
October 13.69 +.09

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Mar. 6.

Total Actual Export 4,000 Bales.
Total Forwarded 74,000 Bales.
Total Imports 87,000 Bales.
Total Stock 1,091,000 Bales.
Austral Sales 53,700 Bales.
Water Twist 1 1/8 1/2
Bantera Cloth 4 5/9

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Mar. 6.

Scinde Good 11.30
" Fully Good 11.70
" Fine 12.10
Bengal Good 11.40
" Fully Good 11.80
" Fine 12.20
Omra Good 11.95
" Fully Good 12.35
" Fine 12.75
Broach Good 12.15
" Fully Good 12.55
" Fine 12.95

COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 6.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 10,000 Bales.

Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 1000 Bales.

Total Day's Sales of Indian 500 Bales.

Egyptian F.G.P. Sakellaris 3600 Bales

Universal Standard 1487 Good demand.

New York 11 a.m.

(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

Mar. 25.63
May 25.90
July 26.07
New York Noon Call.
Mar. 25.55
May 25.80
July 26.00
New Orleans 10 a.m.
May 25.93
July 26.14

WHEAT.

London, Mar. 6.

Barletta Russo—63 1/2 lbs. Mar/Apl. buyers 70.
Rosaria Santa Re—64 lbs. Mar/Apl. buyers 70/9

Tone:—Inactive—Dull and lower.

Australian Mar/Apl. sellers 69/6
Choice White Karachi Feb/Mar. paid 65
Soft Red Karachi Feb/Mar. value 64

Tone:—Inactive—Dull and lower.

Club No. 2 Calcutta A/M. value 66/6

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, March 7.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwar Chamber of Commerce:—

Bazaar. Rail. Term. Delivery.

Ready Rs. a p. Rs. a p.

Wheat, White Delhi 70-30 60 0 0 10 2 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30 68 0 0 10 0 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla 71 0 0 10 0 7 0
Rapeseed Brown Delhi 11 2 0 11 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawn. pore 11 1 0 11 9 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawn pore 12 2 0 12 10 0
Linseed, Brown Bold 13 15 0 14 8 0
Linseed, Brown Thin 13 9 0 14 2 0
Teelseed, White 70 0 0 14 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 70-25 67 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 70-30 64 0 0
Teelseed, Black 62 0 0 12 12 0
Poppyseed White 13 12 0 14 6 0
Groundnuts 65 0 0 12 15 0
Mustard 9 12 0 10 4 0
Bajley 49 0 0 7 0 0
Castorseed 67 0 0 13 7 0
Cotton Seed Ready Delivery

Jira 16 0 0
Forward, Rs. a p.
Wheat, May .. 8 15 3
Linseed, May .. 14 3 6

METALS.

London, Mar. 6.

English best Selected Copper 267 1/2
Standard Copper G. M. R. 264 3/8
Copper Braziers 283
Yellow Metal 7 7/8
Hard Spelter 30 1/2
Corrugated Sheets 16 7/16

Tin Block 2250

London, Mar. 6.

BRASS.

Bombay, March 7.

Per md. Rs. a p.

Brass, English .. 3-4 60 0 0
Do .. 1 60 0 0
Do .. 1-1-4 60 0 0
Do .. 1-1-2 60 0 0
Do .. 1-3-4 60 0 0
Do .. 2 60 0 0

COPPER.

Bombay, March 7.

per md. Rs. a p.

Copper German .. 3-4 60 0 0
Copper .. 1 66 0 0
Copper .. 1-1-4 66 8 0
Copper American .. 1-1-2 67 0 0
Copper .. 1-3-4 69 0 0
Copper .. 2 69 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars .. 62 0 0
Panchetka Joint .. 27 0 0
Copper, English Bars .. 61 0 0
Brass Bars .. 39 4 0
Pat Khl .. 66 0 0
Lead, Country .. 25 0 0
Koger Brass Metal 3-4 to 1 .. 57 8 0
" 1-1-4 to 1-1-2, 1-3-4 to 2 .. 57 8 0
German Copper 1-1-2 .. 66 8 0
" to 1-3-4 to 2 .. 68 0 0
American Copper 3-4 to 1 .. 66 4 0
" 1-1-4 .. 67 0 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 7.

per lb. Rs. a p.

Kilachand .. No. 14 1/2 0 13 9
Kilachand .. No. 20 1/2 0 15 6
Currimbhai .. No. 12 1/2 0 13 9
Elphinstone .. No. 12 1/2 0 13 9
David .. No. 10 1/2 0 12 8
Shapurji .. No. 10 1/2 0 12 8
Trikandam .. No. 10 1/2 0 12 8
Sattara .. No. 10 1/4 0 12 8
Shapurji .. No. 6 1/2 0 11 6
Light-house .. No. 40-1/2 0 11 6
Japan .. No. 40-1/2 1 6 0
" No. 42-2 1 8 0
" No. 20 1 0 9
" No. 32 1 5 0

LINSEED.

London, Mar. 6.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags:—

A/M. sellers 224 1/4

Tone:—Steady but very little doing

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—

Mar/Apl. buyers 49

May/Aug. done and buyers 49/3

FAMINE RELIEF.

COUNCIL REJECTS
REDUCTION MOTION

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

A meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council was held on Saturday, Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola, presiding.

Further discussion took place on the head "Famine Relief," moved by Mr. C. V. Mehta overnight.

Mr. C. V. Mehta, while congratulating Mr. Mehta on his exposition asked when the decision was reached of allocating Rs. 10 lakhs yearly from the Famine Insurance Fund towards the payment of interest on the Sukkur Barrage. It took away one-sixth of this item placed aside yearly, he said. The question of fodder supply in the Presidency was a difficult one, and the recommendations of the Committee in this regard had not met with his approval. The question of procuring sufficient kadi and of distributing it all over the Province was an important one. If the Department could compel the farmer to sow one-third of his land with *pears*, then the question would be automatically solved. The sowing of wells in the Deccan could never be successful, and they would have to bring the water-level of subsoil water up by means of small irrigation works. They wanted small as well as big irrigation works and in considering these things they would realise that money was of lesser importance than the lives of people. He hoped Mr. Mehta would make a name for himself by enunciating and carrying out a new famine policy in this Presidency.

Mr. J. C. Swaminathan said there were three kinds of famines—water famine, fodder famine and food famine. The only way of getting drinking water was from tanks and Government could repair old tanks and thus increase the water supply. Greatest possible care had to be taken in giving contracts for the supply of grain in days of famine, he said.

Mr. L. S. Chaudhary said the supply of feeding machines in the Central Division was very meagre. While Government were giving high hopes, they were not doing much actually. He wanted Government to prosecute vigorously this campaign about boring machines in the East Khandesh District.

Mr. L. J. Mountford said it was impossible for Government to take upon itself the responsibility of feeding the cattle of the agriculturists. All that it could do was to supply them with fodder in times of famine and had years. In *kadi* alone, he said, was the salvation of the cattle and must be stored by Government.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanjii after replying to the debate withdrew his motion for a cut of Rs. 30,000.

GRANT FOR 41 CIVIL WORKS.

Shah Gulam H. Hidayatulla then asked for a grant of Rs. 1,68,33,000 for 41 Civil works (out of which Rs. 1,15,73,000 was "transferred" and the rest "reserved"). He said his estimates had not at all increased, and there was no juggling with figures. In spite of the time scale they would find the establishments in the buildings and roads branch of the Department cut down by about Rs. 77,000.

Mr. G. B. Pradhan moved a resolution of Rs. 1,12,680 for two executive engineers in the Poona Irrigation District—one for Nira Left Bank Canal and the other for Mutha Canal and Mutha Tank. Mr. Pradhan said these temporary appointments were likely to be permanently temporary, once they were sanctioned.

Mr. P. G. Joshi rose to a point of order and pointed out that under the standing orders details ought to be supplied before they could sanction an item, and in this case there were not.

The President upheld the objection. Mr. Cowasji said if the item was withdrawn, he would have to bring in supplementary estimates, and the only result of it would be that the irrigation works in the Deccan would be delayed by some months. If the Council wished it, he would give the particulars now.

The President said that could not be allowed.

Mr. Cowasji then withdrew the item. Mr. D. B. Adwani moved the omission of Rs. 29,000 for stables, gyes' quarters etc., at Government House, Karachi.

After Mr. L. J. Mountford had explained, Mr. Nariman said this was the fifth or sixth Government building where either the roof or in the upper storey was out of order. (Laughter). They were also told that white ants were eating away many things. They were told the other day that white ants were destroying the Government Press, but now they found that they had penetrated everywhere, even Karachi. He was, however, moved by the explanation given by Mr. Mountford, and felt much for the sepoys and would not press the motion.

Mr. Adwani did not press the motion and withdrew it, as he too felt much for the sepoys.

MOTION FOR REDUCING PROVINCIAL EXPENDITURE.

Mr. P. G. Joshi moved for a reduction of Rs. 5,25,700 Provincial expenditure (discretionary grants), and this was opposed by the Minister and others. The matter was carried to a division, the result being 26 voted for the motion and 51 voted against. The motion was declared lost.

The Council then adjourned to Monday (2 p.m.).

MILCH CATTLE STABLES.

Khan Saheb A. M. Mansuri (Ahmedabad and Surat States): (a) Will Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Bombay Municipality intend to remove the stables for milch cattle from Bombay to Trombay?

(b) Are Government aware of the hard-

ships that are likely to be caused both to the owners of the milch cattle and the public by such a measure?

(c) Have Government received any memorial from the owners of milch cattle or the public on the subject?

The Hon. Khan Bahadur Shaikh Ghulam Hussain: (a) In 1920-21 the Corporation definitely decided that, in view of the nuisance resulting from milch cattle stables in Bombay, the policy should be to allow no new stables to be erected, and to get rid of the existing stables as occasion arose. They also decided to provide land in Trombay for those cattle-owners who chose to move there, and to arrange, if necessary, the transport of milk supplies thence. Arrangements to this effect are practically complete.

(b) No hardship is likely to be caused either to the public or to the cattle-owners when the stables are removed from the City. Milk should be pure and cheaper. The cattle-owners at present pay exorbitant rents amounting in some cases to Rs. 10 per month per head for milch cattle stabling in Bombay. They will pay much less under better conditions outside at Trombay or elsewhere. They are not compelled to go to Trombay, but can remove to any place they choose outside the city.

(c) This part of the question has already been answered at the last session of the Council.

ACHARYA GIDWANI AT
HYDERABAD.

SUFFERINGS OF AKALI PRISONERS.

NAWABAD, March 7.

Acharya Gidwani arrived at Hyderabad Sindh yesterday noon from Ahmedabad. He was received at the station by the local workers and friends and garlanded by the Congress and Akali representatives. In the evening a public meeting was held, where the Hyderabad Congress Committee presented him an address. Replying to the address and the congratulatory speeches made he said that his own sufferings inside the Nabha jail were nothing in comparison to what Akalis were experiencing in various imprisonment camps. These Akali prisoners deserved the attention and support of all Indians. Talking on the situation in the country he said that there was no programme before him except the one of Khadi placed before the country by Mahatma Gandhi four years ago. He deprecated the spirit of despair over Hindu-Muslim differences and asked all to concentrate on Khadi programme. Acharya Gidwani's health is much broken down. He will be in Sindh about a week more, when he goes to Abu, where he stays till the beginning of April. He then accompanies Mahatma Gandhi in his Kathiawar tour, after which he will go to Kashmir till June, when he intends to resume the public work.

COMMISSIONER'S ARRIVAL
IN GADAG.

CARTMEN INCONVENIENCED.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

GADAG, March 5.
Mr. Painter, Commissioner, S.D., came here to perform the opening ceremony of the Taluka Local Board office. The public thoroughfares were closed in his honour by an oral order of the local sub-inspector. Roads were open for motor traffic. This caused a good deal of inconvenience to the poor village cartmen, who had to wait for about 3 hours. An inquiry was made why the carts were stopped. The policeman on duty at the junction of the Namajoshi Road said that the carts were stopped to prevent accidents. It is not the usual custom to observe this rule as a routine. When asked to show the order, he said that the order was in the office.—By wire.

SOUTH INDIAN LABOURERS.

FREE TO EMIGRATE TO ASSAM.

MADRAS, March 7.

The Government of Madras has declined to give effect to the resolution of the Legislative Council recommending the stoppage of emigration to Assam of labourers from Southern India. The Government considers that it would not be in the interests of the labouring classes to restrict their freedom or sell their labour in the best markets.—A. P.

DHARWAR MUNICIPAL SCHOOL
BOARD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARWAR, March 5.
According to the Bombay Primary Education Act of 1923, the Dharwar Municipality has called forth applications from those candidates who are willing to work on the new school board which is to be elected on the 25th March. The applicants must represent any one of the five classes viz., educated, minorities, depressed classes, backward classes, and women.

Mrs. Gangavai Halli a Lingayat school mistress has applied representing women. She seems to have an easy walk over.—A. P.

CAUSE LIST.

(MONDAY, March 9, 1925.)

BEFORE THE HON. SIR LALLUBHAI SHAM

In the Division Court No. 48.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

4308-23—J. P. Wallace and Co. Dhanadhabai and another, Bapuji Balkrishna and another, Malvi R. M. and Co.

423—Wadia G. and Co. Cox and Co. H. P. P. and Co. Merwanji K. and Co. Edgell G. W. and Co.

2271-23—Dallas and Co. C. D. Dalal and Co. Bhikhabhai Jugiwandas, Motichand and D.

3747-23—Mulla and M. Tulsidas Karsandas, Karsandas Hargwan and others, Craigie B. and C. Dabholkar and J. Amatehand and M.

1544-23—Wadia G. and Co. Dinshaw Dorabji Adenwalla, Sir Hormusji Cowasji Adenwalla and others, Payne and Co. Patel and E. Little and Co.

1026-23—Dubash and Co. Narandas Manilal, Mulchand Puroshotam, Edgell G. W. and Co.

4515-45—Anandchand and M. Nakubhai Nalubhai Shah v. Mohanlal Lalji.

283-23—Captain and V. Singji Sanderji and ors v. Jivan Ramchandra and ors, Thakordas and D.

566-23—Mulla and M. Lahdheni v. The Sir Waghji Vaidhyan Camp Mfg Co. Ltd. Craigie B. and Co.

3405-23—Bhaskar K. and G. The Office Assignee of Bombay, Charandas Ubeda and another, Malvi M. R. and Co.

4937-23—Thakordas and Co. Sunderabai, Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Edgell G. W. and Co.

2336-24—Mulla and M. Cassumalli Sarafat Vershalji and another, Jallerbhaji Kanji Vira Lal and Co.

1790-23—Mehta L. and Co. Lalubhai Lilachand Moosaji Jafferji Chitaji K. and D.

1582-24—Mulla and M. Dr. Shantaram Haghi-nath Shrinagar, Bhagwandas Nagnidhas, Thakordas and Co.

1543-23—Pandit and Co. Putanlal Hatchand Agarwalla, Ratilal and Co. Malvi M. R. and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE CRUMP

In the Division Court No.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

60-22—Mulji P. P. Bhikhabhai Motilal, Abdullah Alimohamed, M. B. Chothia and Co.

213-22—Pathare and Co. Jivraj Soombaji, Raghunath Dattaji Walker and another, Judah and S.

250-23—M. B. Chothia and Co. The Official Assignee of Bombay, Gordhandas Kallianji Bhaji, Ramani and H.

270-22—Motichand and D. Fulechand Tricunaji Dattabhai Kripnar and another, Bhishanker K. and G.

397-22—Malubhai J. and M. Kesari, Jethabhai Jivan and another, Dastur and Co.

501-23—Dastur and Co. Jethabhai Jivan, Kesari and another, Matubhai J. and M. Jamsedji R. and D.

410-22—Surajmal and Co. Kankuchand Mulchand, H. Langon and others, Kanga and Co.

427-22—Rustomji and G. Ranchoodas Girdharji, Raja Bahadur Bansilal Motilal and others, Merwanji K. and Co.

459-23—Rustomji and G. Nagji Motilal and Co. Gangubai Motiram Bhagchand and another, Wadia G. and Co.

873-23—Mehta L. and Co. Kankubhai Jumbhakaram, Wadilal Chhaganlal, N. C. Dalal and Co.

590-22—Crawford B. and Co. The American Trading Co. Bird and Co. Craigie B. and Co.

469-23—Ardesir H. D. and Co. Aspadar Godraj Meherban, Murzban Kalkharu Marzban, Surveyor and Co.

163-23—Surveyor and Co. Murzban Kalkharu Marzban, Rajabhai Tralaji and others, Jamsedji R. and D. Payne and Co.

420-22—Mulla and M. N. H. Moos, vs. Valsabdas Dinshaw and Co. Edgell G. W. and Co.

4630-23—N. C. Dalal and Co. Madavi Mohanji and Co. vs. Jugiwandas Chaganlal, Mehta L. and Co.

479-22—Soonderdas and Co. Kallianji Karsandas, vs. The Godavery Valley Fertilizing and Pressing Co. Ltd. Wadia G. and Co.

1122-22—Vachha and Co. Dayabhai Ambalal and Co. Ramji Puroshotam and Co. Mulla and M.

503-22—In Person Manibhai Motilal Patel, vs. Bai Santa and another, Shah and Co.

4447-22—Khandwalla and Co. Jayanarayan Lalchand, Tapila and another, vs. Mohanlal Ramnayan and others, Malvi M. R. and Co.

76-22—Madharji and Co. Chhunal Gemburdas and Co. and another, vs. Jivanlal Ujamsji, N. C. Dalal and Co.

5099-22—Jehangir G. and B. Bhikhabai and another, vs. Pestonji Nusserwanji Surati and others, Matubhai J. and M. in Person.

5774-22—Raghayya N. and Co. Bihari Lal Kumbharji v. Indersing Mehta and another, Surajma and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the division Court No. 54.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

1077-24—Dastur and Co. Loolubhai widow and another, Khalid bin Mahomed Abdul Wadid and another, Payne and Co.

2847-24—S. A. Tralaji, Shivalal Rath, vs. Manukhlal Aghadibhai, Ramani and H.

4648-23—Madhooji and Co. Goswami Shri V. L. Thaleshi Koonji Lalji v. Charandas Khatke Waghji and ors, Captain and V. Mahomedali and Co.

4119-24—Tralaji D. and Co. Abdul Kader Moulvi Umer Miya v. Haji Ismail Ahmed and another, Captain and V.

4401-23—Payne and Co. Dr. Shapurji Hormusji Mody, Jehangir Hormusji Mody, Jamsedji R. and D.

4419-23—Payne and Co. Dr. Shapurji Hormusji Mody, Jehangir Hormusji Mody, Jamsedji R. and D.

2524-24—Jamsedji R. and D. Jehangir Hormusji Mody, Dr. Shapurji Hormusji

Mody, Payne and Co.

2526-24—Jamsedji R. and D. Jehangir Hormusji Mody, Dr. Shapurji Hormusji Mody and another, Jehangir G. and B. Payne and Co.

1276-19—Payne and Co. Hirabai v. Javaryahu and others, Soonderdas and Co. Dalal and Co.

1548-21—Ardesir H. D. and Co. Amtuz Durbai v. Shorifabai and ors, Merwanji K. and Co. Matubhai J. and M. Little and Co.

2081-23—Amin and D. Umar Haji Basmali v. Rahimiboy Kassariboy, Daphary F. and D.

S. C. Ct 829/11976-23—Kharas and Co. Darashah H. Printer v. Ahmed Suleman Dinath Payne and Co.

1730-23—Purnanand C. and J. Manecklal Nana-bhai and air v. Nanaiboy Anupram and air, Manukhlal H. M. and Co.

1986-23—Mehta L. and Co. Shing Poonja Kothari v. Ramprasad Jagannath, Tralaji D. and Co.

2045-23—Merwanji K. and Co. Bai Behadur Bhikhanlal Tillockchand v. Thakordas Nandlal, Wadia G. and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE

TARAPOREWALLA.

In the Division Court No. 40.

REFERENCES.

T. A. R. 20,92—J. C. Bowen, In Re Government v. Sir Dorab J. Tata and ors, Wadia G. and Co.

T. A. R. 8,22—J. C. Bowen, In Re Government v. Huseinibhai Amethdhar and ors, Payne and Co. Smithson B. and S. S. Vasa.

T. A. R. 39,23—J. C. Bowen, In Re Government v. Amabai Ganerwan and ors, Pajelov G. W. and Co. Little and Co.

T. A. R. 48,22—J. C. Bowen, In Re Government v. Jancoorbari.

T. A. R. 10,23—J. C. Bowen, In Re Government v. Mrs. Annie Ferreira and ors.

T. A. R. 16,92—J. C. Bowen, In Re Government v. The Trustees of Jehangir Nusserwanji Wadia Charitable Dispensary at Malindi.

T. A. R. 6,91—J. C. Bowen, In Re Government v. Mariani.

LONG CAUSES.

424-24—Mehta L. and Co. Moos, Mehta L. and Co. Pramrosh Hormusji Chhoti, and others, Wadia G. and Co. Jamsedji R. and D. Merwanji K. and Co.

1476-24—Patel and F. The Great Western Electrical Engineering and T. Co. v. Chhoti Mulchand, Ardesir H. D. and Co.

597-24—Nann H. and Co. Narayandas Venkidas v. Poonal Mulchand and Co. Dastur and Co.

5329-24—Vachha and Co. Pheroshab Nusserwanji Mehta v. The Prospective Mills Ltd and air, Payne and Co.

ADJOURNED CHAMBER MATTERS.

251-23—Kanga and Co. Ramnathdas Gordhandas v. Bhatlur, Nidulal, Merwanji K. and Co.

In Re Ind. Ach. Ar. Judah and S. Re Lalji Lakshmi v. Ummer Shahji and ors, Motichand and D.

In Re Ind. Ach. Ar. Wadia G. and Co. Re Taximbi v. Bhat Narasimji, Mulji, Mehta L. and Co.

O. S. 39,23—Kapadia and Co. Dattaji Shivaji and ors, Jehangir Shahji and ors, Daphary F. and D. Tralaji P. and P.

FOR FRAMING AND TRIAL OF PRELIMINARY ISSUE.

592-24—Sabnis G. and S. Balkrishna Pandurang Samant Parulkar v. Maladeo Yashwanth Khandekar and ors, Dabholkar and J.

99-24—Ferreira and V. Revram Agaram v. Bhagabhai Balabhai and air, Rustomji and G.

1735-23—Little and Co. Gordhandas Vallabhai and ors, Dr. Vaman and others, Dabholkar and J.

3924-24—Payne and Co. Dastur Haridas and D. v. M. Bhagwandas, Motichand and Co.

NO PILGRIMAGE FROM PERSIA.

DELHI, March 7.

The Persian Government have decided not to issue any passports for the Haj this year.—A. P.

ASSAM COUNCIL.

SHILLONG, Mar. 6.

The Assam Legislative Council concluded the Budget discussion to-day. The Council carried a resolution recommending improvements in the pay and prospects of the subordinate Educational Service. The Minister for Education pleaded inability to give effect to the resolution owing to want of funds.—A. P.

SHILLONG, March 7.

The Assam Court Fees Amendment Bill 1925 and the Assam Stamp Amendment Bill 1925 were introduced in the Legislative Council to-day. Several non-official members strongly opposed the Bills, which after a lengthy discussion, were passed. The Finance Member assured the House that proceeds from these measures would be utilised for schemes in the Transferred Departments.—A. P.

BENGAL PUBLIC INSTRUCTION REPORT

CALCUTTA, Mar. 6.

Report on public instruction in Bengal for 1923-24 states that the year was on the whole uneventful, development in education as well as in all branches of administration being hampered by inadequate resources. Considerable stress was caused among departmental officers of all ranks by the action of the Legislative Council in refusing in March 1924 to vote over six lakhs of rupees for the salaries of the inspecting officers of the department. Provisional notices of discharge were then served on all those officers of the inspectorate whose salaries were subject to the vote of the Legislative Council. It is believed that this action of the Legislature arose from a popular impression that too much money was expended on inspection. Revolt of the grant in August last relieved the immediate difficulties which reduction had caused.—A. P.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 8.
Glan Macindos, Low, Tupacorn, Boland, Bradshaw, New York.
Physik Kimard, Liverpool.
Vasna, Fitzherbert, Bureh.
Hakodate Maru, Komeyama, Kobe.
Karon, Macdonald, Durban.
Aungban, Taylor, Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

March 8.
Shiusei Maru, Akyoma, Kobe.
Jalaviya, Beaton, Calcutta.
Maur, Jensen, Bangkok.
Steelville, Goodwin, Liverpool.
Ormaru, Cook, Karachi.
Glan Macindos, Low, London.

LOADING.

March 8.
Steamer Elysia for Liverpool.
Steamer Andry for Calcutta.
S. S. Beigenland, 15,352 tons, Captain J. Bradshaw, arrived in harbour on Saturday from New York, with the 358 American Tourists.

S. S. Elysia:—The Anchor, Lane, steamer Elysia, 4,211 tons, Captain J. Kinnard, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Vasa:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Vasa, 2,943 tons, Captain D. C. Fitzherbert, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Bureh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Hakodate Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Hakodate Maru, 3,226 tons, Captain S. Komeyama, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S. S. Karon:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Karon, 3,695 tons, Captain D. Macdonald, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Durban, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Shiusei Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Shiusei Maru, 3,444 tons, Captain R. Akyoma, sailed yesterday from harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S. S. Jalaviya:—The Scindia S. N. Coy's steamer Jalaviya, 2,297 tons, Captain J. Beaton, sailed yesterday from harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S. S. Steelville:—The Graham T. Coy's steamer Steelville, 2,550 tons, Captain H. P. Goodwin, sailed yesterday from harbour for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S. S. Ormaru:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Ormaru, 2,973 tons, Captain H. G. Cook, sailed yesterday from harbour for Karachi, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY DOCKS.

(FRIDAY, March 6, 1925.)

ALEXANDRIA DOCK.

Shed.
2 Caledonia, London, 14/3/25, P & O S N Co.
3 Massilia, Liverpool, 11/3, Graham T. Co.
4 Rotentels, Hamburg, N.F. T. M. Co.
5 Trantefels, 3224, Karachi, N.F. L. E. wards Ltd.
6 Aquila, 4297, Cal, 15/3, L. Tristone.
7 City of Simla, 9413, K'chi, 5/3, K N and Co.
8 Todor, 3634, Sharpness, N.F. T. M. & Co.
9 Jalaviya, 2297, Cal, 8/3, S. S. N. Co.
10 Treasure, 2

BOMBAY RACES.

SPRING MEETING:
3RD DAY.RABALTO WINS SLEDMERE
HANDICAP.

As is always the case with the concluding stages of the season, the attendance at Mahalaxmi yesterday was large, but the results were hardly encouraging to punters for some notable favourites failed.

Rabalto won the prize that mattered in hollow fashion. This horse seems to have reached his best pretty late in the season but that he is an useful sort there can be no doubt and quite a lot can be expected of him in Poona.

Winning one of the divisions of the Bassein Plate for Mr. Tamari that smart newly landed Dewar broke the existing mile record established by Mikado in the Dealers' Plate this season. Robinson and Nussorwanjee met with most success among the trainers. The latter brought off a nice double and was awarded a great ovation when he led his second winner of the afternoon Walker was again to the fore among the jockeys, two wins sending him up a point among the successful jockeys.

Six course scratchings reduced the field in the first division of the Bandra Plate to thirteen starters. Aftab was thought the best here and was always a warm favourite with punters. He ran a good race but was well beaten by Ghatass and Bazt the top weight. Ghatass found the long course more to his liking and he also had the advantage of a nice weight. Rising Star gave a poor display, dropping out of the running after the first six furlongs.

Kannan was another beaten favourite in the second division of this plate, the winner turning up in Mr. Khan's Solomon's Song. Young Hoyt was always hard at work on the favourite but he could never get on terms with the winner who went well under strong handling from Barnett. The Kolhapur representative Governor found a large following. He was placed third at the end but it was obvious he is not quite ready yet.

An exciting finish saw Mooshir flash past the post a head in front of Durbar in the third division of this plate. Rex, an even money favourite, made a strong bid near home but those in front were always going well and all he could do was to finish third a length behind. The winner is now the property of H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur and it was in his colours that he won yesterday.

Mr. C. N. Wadia's Maryland accounted for his small field in the Brooklesby Stakes. A broken leather did not prevent Buckley from going after Cyleren up the straight and at the finish he had a very comfortable margin of victory. Mr. Eve was represented by Penetrate and Courier but neither of these were good enough. Courier getting home a poor fourth.

Lowborn was indeed lucky to share honours with Aspasia in the March Plate to in a few more strides Harrison's mare would surely have asserted his superiority. This five year old by Coreya has come on nicely under Harrison's care and she would do well in Poona next season. Cronan was expected to run well she was a good third though she could never get the pace of the two in front. Glenheugh a four year old fully owned by Trainer Russ made her first appearance yesterday. She figured with punience for the greater part of the journey, placing fourth at the end.

Solidly supported in the second division of the Bassein Plate Mr. Eve's Fair Deal ran a disgraceful race finishing far down the field. No excuse can be found for this poor display as the horse was always well away. Victory belonged to Mr. Hoosin. Tamari's Dilawar, a smart newly landed recently promoted to the second division. It was Nussorwanjee's second winner, for earlier in the afternoon his Ghatass also won at long odds. The consistent Peach Bitter was again in the picture, this being his fourteen outing this season. Safety who has performed indifferently this season ran really well yesterday. Always prominent he lasted out long enough to finish third in front of Hishan. Kelvin Boy and Apollo stood off and took no part in the race.

In the indifferent lot that went to the post for the Houghton Plate, Munk Rat was selected as the likeliest by punters. Once again this gelding proved that he is not much good for in spite of Morris' persuasive efforts he could only fill third place. Mr. Cotton's Diskbird won a good race from that unreliable mere Irrigate.

On the strength of his Byculla Club Cup victory Mr. Gahagan's Krempon was installed favourite in the Sledmere Handicap. However he failed to produce the good gallop that brought him success the other day and he was badly beaten out of the first three. Mr. R. R. S's. colours had a turn when his Rabalto came along to score very easily from Cap-a-Pie and Aborigine. This was the chestnut's first win in Bombay for on the occasions he was trusted earlier this season he always disappointed. Aborigine put up a different display this time under the right handling from Burn.

La Rocchia failed to run like the good thing she was thought to be in the Foxhill Plate and those who backed her on this running in the Leopardstown Plate were badly hit. The mare was never in the running while her stable companion, Pom Pom, hardly fancied by the public, took on the serious business. Night Watchman, ridden with excellent judgment by Walker, snatched a neck victory from the Kolhapur mare Whispering who ran generously for the first time this season. Murmanski

was passed sound as a strong tip and at the start was well up in the betting. He could never quite help the pace though a strong late run enabled him to share third place with Pom Pom.

The proverbial sheet could have covered the placed horses in the last race of the day. It was a great race home, Hazal, Adwan and Silver Thrush fighting out a great finish. Morris set his mount going a bit too late but Mr. Mana's horse went about his work in such resolute fashion up the straight that a few more strides would have seen him account for Hazal. The judge's verdict was a short head victory for Hazal. It was such a desperately neat thing that many on the stands thought that Adwan had just about won. Silver Thrush was another new comer that ran well on this company. He is sure to do well in Poona.

Details:—
THE BANDRA PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 1/2 miles.

Messrs S. Dhunibhoy and B. Merwanji's Ghatass 7-5 S Black 1
S. Akkashah's Bazt 8-5 Easton 2
Mr S. Manalla's Aftab 8-5 Herbert 3
Mr M. M. Talib's ROSCOFF 8-12 McPherson 4
Not run: Harbee, Mahmood, Mutloob, Vitai, Zazet, Labanon.

Also Ran:—Black Magic 9-1 Marsh, Hamdan Simri 8-12 Burn, Sham 8-11 Aldridge, Rising Star 8-10 Thompson, Watee 8-6 Barnett, Anjan 7-13 Omer Khan, Jorjia 7-9 Sheldon, Nahham 7-13 P Black, Ghatass 7-5 S Black David 7-2 C Not run: Sanderson, Sherif-ul-Mulk.

Time:—2min. 22 2/5 secs.
First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 116. Places Rs. 21 8/15, 27 and Rs. 13 8/15.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 48. Places Rs. 10, Rs. 11 and Rs. 6/8.

Favourite:—Aftab.
Trainer:—M. Nussorwanjee.

THE BANDRA PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 1/2 miles.

Mr A. Khan's SOLOMON'S SONG, 8-5 Barnett 1
Mr A. Hoyt's KANNAN 7-6 C Hoyt 2
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's GOVER 3
Mr Gowadi Dhanishwar's CAIRO 9-3 McPherson 4
Did not run: Sanderson, Sherif-ul-Mulk.

Also Ran:—Marfoa 9-6 Buckley, Desert Rose 9-6 Sheldon, Scab 8-12 Townsend, Little Joker 8-12 P Huxley, Footan 8-10 Marsh, Towik 8-6 Donnelly, Oceanic 8-5 Thompson, Gutia 8-5 Roberts, Misor 8-5 Morris, St. Andrew's Eve 8-4 Bowley Macdonald 7-13 Burn, Thaila 7-13 Khalid, Ahyid 7-9 Herbert.

Time:—2 min. 22 secs.
First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 110. Places Rs. 24 8/15, 15 and Rs. 20 8/15.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 66 8/15. Places Rs. 12, Rs. 7 and Rs. 15.

Favourite:—Kannan.
Trainer:—Khalid Dakeel.

THE BANDRA PLATE. Division III.—Distance 1 1/2 miles.

H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's MOOSHIE 9-3 Perkins 1
Mr A. E. Taba's DURBAR 8-4 Burn 2
Mr Mark's REX 9-3 Morris 3
Mr Eve's FIVE STEP 8-4 Bowley 4
Not run: Koorish, Natak, Kalipha.

Also Ran:—Confederacy 9-3 McPherson, Nadir Shah 9-3 Horne, Jussor 9-2 Buckley, Fanner 8-13 Townsend, Roumani 8-10 Barnett, Yellow Silk 8-10 Afride, Brindisi 8-10 Bullock, Dillidar 8-4 Black, Dolly 7-13 Thompson, Zargam 7-12 Herbert, Electric Power 7-12 Donnelly, Sadak 7-9 Syed Saleh.

Time:—2 min. 23 3/5 secs.
First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 35 8/15. Places Rs. 12 8/15, 15 and Rs. 12.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 21. Places Rs. 6 8/15, 10 8/15 and Rs. 6.

Favourite:—Rex.
Trainer:—Syed Fatah.

Did not run:—Koorish, Natak and Kalipha.

THE BROOKLESBY STAKES.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. C. N. Wadia's MARYLAND 8-4 Buckley 1
Mr G. D. Shuttleworth's CYLVERN 7-11, S. Black 2
Mr A. H. Shustary's DISCOBOLUS 9-2, McPherson 3
Mr Eve's COURIER 8-12 Bowley 4
Not Run: Grand Excel.

Also Ran:—Penetrate 7-7 A C Walker, Web of Fate 6-7 car 6-14 P Black.

Time:—1 min. 38 4/5 secs.
First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 31. Places 18, and Rs. 15.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 23 8/15. Places Rs. 15 8/15 and Rs. 7 8/15.

Favourite:—Maryland.
Trainer:—Major Molony.

THE MARCH PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

LT. Col. Zorawar Singh and Mr. T. Harri-son's ASPASIA 8-2 Morris 1
H. H. Aga Khan's LOWBORN 7-12 A C Walker 2
Mr. C. Vaz's CRONAN 7-10 S Black 3
Mr. J. Ruiz's GLENHEUGH 7-10 Harrison 4
Dead Heat.

Not Run: Flutter Fly.
Also Ran:—Crusied Glas 9-7 McPherson, Old Sport 7-11 Herbert, Ulster Lad 8-0 Burn, Minn 8-0 Donnelly, Corcoran 7-12 P Black, Cyllea 7-8 Sheldon Golden Gleam 7-7 Clarke, Hot Lips 7-4 C Hoyt, Corpete 7-9 Ashwood.

Time:—1min. 15 2/5 secs.
First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 49 and Rs. 18 8/15. Places Rs. 17 8/15, Rs. 11 and Rs. 13.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 27 and Rs. 5-6. Places Rs. 16, Rs. 13 8/15 and Rs. 7.

Favourite:—Lowborn.
Trainers:—J. Robinson and T. Harrison.

THE BASSEIN PLATE. Div. II. Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Hoosin Tamari's DILAWAR 7-0 F Black 1
Mr. Abbas Faraj Shap Shap's PEACH BIT-TER 7-11 Herbert 2
Mr. T. M. Gould's SAFETY 8-0 McPherson 3
S. S. Akkashah's HISHAN 7-8 Townsend 4
Not run: Rose Hill and Sunan.

Also Ran:—Faithful 9-2 Bowley, Apollo 8-0 A C Walker, Vazirhanuk 8-5 Morris, Kelvin Boy 8-5 Perkins, Alder 8-4 Barnett, Silver Streak 8-1 S Black, Kamel 7-13 Thompson, Shams 7-10 C Hoyt, Dirrah 7-3 Clarke.

Time:—1 min. 48 1/5 secs.
First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 106 8/15. Places Rs. 42, Rs. 30 8/15 and Rs. 54 8/15.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 82 8/15. Places Rs. 26 8/15, 19 and Rs. 24.

Favourite:—Faithful.
Trainer:—M. Nussorwanjee.

THE HOUGHTON PLATE. Distance about 1 1/2 miles.

10-8, Rs. 8 and Rs. 24-8.
Favourite:—Cap-a-Pie.
Trainer:—E. S. Gidder.
THE FOXHILL PLATE. Distance 8 furlongs, 41 yards.
Mr. Eve's NIGHT WATCHMAN 9-0 A C Walker 1
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's WHISTLE-ING 9-0 Perkins 2
Mr. A. M. Somji's MUFMANSK 8-12 Morris 3
Mr. T. M. Gould's POM POM 7-11 Herbert 4
Not run: Discobolus.
Also Ran:—Danzig 8-5 Aldridge, La Rocchia 8-7 Burn, Belvedere 8-4 Townsend, Belle Syne 8-4 Clarke, Lucky Lad 7-5 F Black.
Time:—1 min 15 secs.
Dead Heat.
First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 50. Places Rs. 19 Rs. 21 8/15, 12 and Rs. 24-8.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 33. Places Rs. 9, Rs. 21, Rs. 8 and Rs. 11.

Favourite:—La Rocchia.
Trainer:—J. Robinson.

THE BASSEIN PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance 1 mile.

Mr. T. M. Gould's HAZAL 8-1 McPherson 1
Mr. Abdulla Mana's ADWAN 9-2 Morris 2
Mr. Hoath's SILVER THRUSH 7-2 Clarke 3
Messrs. Ramdhari Kashibhai and A. D. Jain's KARIKATA 9-5 Easton 4
All ran.

Also Ran:—Khandil 8-12 Bowley, Mandil 8-10 A C Walker, Trade Mark 8-5 C Hoyt, Hatchel 9-0 Barnett, Gosb 8-3 Townsend, Shahzada 7-13 Burn, Squire 7-12 Harrison, Sannayet 7-10 Sheldon, Cosack 7-4 F Black, Nussin 8-12 Wili 6-12 M Hoyt.

Time:—1 min 49 secs.
First Tote Paid:—Win Rs. 33 8/15. Places Rs. 15 8/15, Rs. 21 8/15 and Rs. 20.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 19. Places Rs. 8, Rs. 10 8/15 and Rs. 17 8/15.

Favourite:—Hazal.
Trainer:—Mahomed Ali.

THE BASSEIN PLATE. (Div. II.) Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,000, second Rs. 700, third Rs. 600. Handicap for horses in the third division.

Mr. Donetti's GAINSTOWN 9-0 Doble 1
Mr. Thaddeus' RED QUILL 8-10 Flynn 2
Mr. Stephen's COLLEGE GREEN 8-5 3
Seastrain
Rakitt J. Baikunthpore's DYNAMO 8-11, Copper 4
Also Ran:—Talmia 8-13 Baalmazod, 8-13 Boutton Duck 8-11, Vlinger 8-11, Tele Monte 8-10 or 8-9, Staples 8-7, Fire Star 8-6, Fair Helen 8-4.

Time:—1 min. 41 2/5 secs.
Totes paid:—Win Rs. 103. Places Rs. 37 8/15, Rs. 32 8/15 and Rs. 12 8/15.

Betting:—Five Talmia, Fair Helen, sixes Dynamo, Tele Monte, Baalmazod, seven Vlinger. Longer prices the other.

MARCH PLATE. (Div. II.) Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 600, third Rs. 250. Handicap for horses in the fourth division.

Mr. Tutwillow's QUEEN'S BOUNTY 8-1 Sibbritt 1
Mr. Dovetill's KILBUCK 8-4 Barrett 2
Mr. Galstann's TANYUM 8-9 O'Brien 3
Mr. Pannick's STUMPED 8-6 (car 8-7) 4
Also Ran:—Gold Reef 9-0, Address 9, War Rations 9-0, Bachelor's Cape 8-12, Ickwell Green 8-11, Winning Way 8-5, The Little Corporal 8-1.

Won by neck 3/4 length, 1 1/2 lengths.
Time:—1 min. 15 2/5 secs.
Totes paid:—Win Rs. 281 8/15. Places Rs. 65, Rs. 38 and Rs. 41 8/15.

Betting:—5 to 2 Address, The Little and Corporal; sixes Winningway, sevenes Tanyum, eighties Stumped, tens Kilbuck. Longer prices the others.

MARCH PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500 third Rs. 250. Handicap for horses in the fourth division.

Messrs. Soutar and Simpson's FAIR DEAL 8-5 Doble 1
Messrs. Upton and Ever's ARMY ORDER 8-13 Northmore 2
Mr. Lyon's SIKI 8-8 Ritchie 3
Mr. O'Cook's MUDEFORD REX 8-3 Flynn 4
Also Ran:—Shady Lake 8-0, Happy Iola 8-11 Goose Step 8-11, Warrior Belle 8-10, Cragburns 8-8 Pompano 8-8, High Spot 8-6 Crimston Son 8-6 Fellicum 8-2.

Won by short head, short head 1 1/2 lengths.
Time:—1min. 15 secs.
Totes paid:—Win Rs. 64. Places Rs. 21 Rs. 18 and Rs. 32.

Betting:—Twos Army Order, four Fair Deal, sixes High Spot, sevenes Fellicum. Longer prices the other.

CHOWRINGHEE HURDLE PLATE. Distance 1 3/4 miles.

Winner Rs. 2,000, second Rs. 700; third Rs. 600. Handicap Hurdle race.

Mr. Donetti's TANYUM 10-2 Blose 1
Mr. Mearz's GEISHA GIRL 10-7 C Black 2
Mr. Randall's BRIDGEND 11-3 Deoble 3
Also Ran:—Johnnie Craupad 11-0 (fell).

Won by 2 lengths, distance.
Time:—2 min. 25 2/5 secs.
Totes paid:—Win Rs. 47. Places Rs. 19 8/15 and Rs. 17 8/15.

Betting:—6 to 4 Geisha Girl, twos Johnnie Craupad, four Red Connors five Bridgend.

MARCH PLATE. (Div. III.) Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. Handicap for horses in the fourth division.

Mr. Roscoe's BEATTITUDE 8-4 O'Brien 1
Mr. Croraria's SUNDAY 8-1 Dhoobie 2
Messrs. Peares Mackenzie's KILLASHAN-DA 9-0 Northmore 3
Mr. Corri's GONNE 8-1 Parker 4
Also Ran:—Allen Brig 9-7, Battle Fall 9-7, Polly Hopkins 8-10, Emerald 7-11 (car 7-12), Nosegay 7-5 (car 7-9) Fire 7-4 (car 7-13), Verland Rose 7-4 (car 7-8) Ringing 7 (car 7-4).

Won by 2 lengths, short-head 1 1/2 length.
Time:—1min. 15 4/5 secs.
Totes paid:—Win Rs. 40 8/15. Places Rs. 18, Rs. 20 8/15 and Rs. 20 8/15.

Betting:—Twos Beatitude, and Sunday, threees Polly Hopkins, and Nosegay. Longer prices the others.

BEHAR PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700, third Rs. 500. Handicap for horses in the third division.

Mr. Jones' NEW ORLEANS 8-2 O'Brien 1
Messrs. Cooke Maurer's CRAFTY BITS 8-3 Sibbritt 2
Mr. Lander's COOKIE 8-6 Ritchie 3
Maj. Hilliard's LAKH 7-13 Parker 4
Also Ran:—Snowdrift 9-3 Wedding Ring 9-1, Dialect 8-6 Hume, M. M. 8-6, Gamin 8-4 Burnham Beeches 8-2 Ghury 8-3 Reder 8-1.

Won by 2 1/2 lengths, 1 length, short head.
Time:—1 min. 40 2/5 secs.
Totes paid:—Win Rs. 117 8/15. Places Rs. 28 8/15, Rs. 30 and Rs. 47.

Betting:—5 to 2 Burnham Beeches, four Dialect 5 to 2 Crafty Bits, sixes Hunting Morn, tens Snowdrift, New Orleans. Longer prices the rest.

AMINGAON PLATE. Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,600 second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250. Handicap for maiden horses in the fourth division.

Mr. Curlander's LADY MORENA 8-5 Riley 1
Mr. Roscoe's ARBETH 8-0 O'Brien 2
Mr. Eve's MONOLILU 7-2 Ritchie 3
Mr. Garda's SUNELLA 7-13 Ritchie 4
Won by 3/4 length, 2 length, 1/2 length.
Time:—1min. 42 2/5 secs.
Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 32. Places Rs. 13 8/15 and Rs. 12.

Betting:—6 to 4 on Zaboth, 7 to 4 Lady Morena, tens the others.

BOXING IN BOMBAY.

KUBES AND CHARD WIN.

A very interesting programme was served up by the Bombay School of Arms to the fighting fans who gathered at the Empire Theatre to witness the boxing on Friday night. There was a fairly large audience who voiced their feelings in no uncertain manner. As was expected Kubes won his fight against Gunner Melvin after giving away 21 pounds. The second big fight of the evening resulted in a win for Chard by a narrow margin, and a draw concluded the third big fight between Lento and Judge.

Singlehurst beat Gibson:—This was a four round contest in which Gibson put up a good show. Singlehurst found no difficulty in penetrating the defence of his opponent which was of the "bird" variety with arms outstretched. Jack D'Souza wins again:—That popular light-weight Jack D'Souza proved too good for Gunner Martin in their six round contest. The fact that he was giving away a stone did not worry him and he began in hurricane fashion sailing into his opponent and hitting with both hands. After pluckily taking a lot of punishment the Gunner gave in at the end of the fourth round.

The H. Jansen vs. C. Vase contest was a fast one in which both boys displayed good headwork. Jansen was slightly faster and took the verdict.

JUDGE AND LENTON DRAW.

As was expected Judge possessed a sledgehammer blow in each hand and tried to settle the contest in drastic fashion. Lento displayed superior speed and footwork and kept out of his opponent, dashing in now and then with a straight left. In the sixth and last round Judge made a sudden desperate rush at Lento and landed four terrific hooks, but the latter kept his feet and survived the round. The verdict was a draw.

KUBES BEATS MELVIN.

In this 10 round contest Kubes had to concede 21 pounds to an experienced opponent but he shaped up well and won in characteristic fashion. Kubes won the first round but Melvin got into his opponent and scored heavily in the second and third rounds. The fourth, fifth and sixth rounds were fairly even with Kubes on the aggressive. Melvin had a slight advantage in the seventh round but Kubes rallied in the eighth and ninth and scored with rights and lefts. In the tenth round both men went at it in determined fashion but Kubes' science put the issue beyond doubt.

Benny beat Johnson:—Both boys maintained a fast pace in this four round contest. Benny was the aggressor throughout and gained the verdict.

CHARD BEATS LOTE.

A very even fight was the outcome of the meeting between Chard and Trooper Lote. Chard had a great advantage in his height which seemed to worry Lote. The latter equalised in straight lefts but the former relied on right hooks to the body. Chard gained the verdict after an interesting six rounds.

Merchant who was a very successful pugilist was billed to fight Quinman in a four round contest but proved too good for his man and knocked him out in the second round.

Lieut. Goldwich who acted as referee gave away the prizes.

LAHORE QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

MAHOMEDANS VS. EUROPEANS.

LAHORE, March 6.

The second of the Quadrangular matches between the Mahomedans and Europeans began here this morning. The former went in to bat first and put a total of 238 runs, thanks to D'war Hussain and Wazir Ali who contributed 62 and 62 runs respectively. Capt. Kelly was the most successful bowler with 6 wickets for 87 runs. The Europeans who followed had scored 18 runs for no wicket when stumps were drawn for the day.—A. P.

LOALTY REWARDED WITH JAGIRS.

In pursuance of the policy of creating new Jagirs in the Province as announced in Punjab Government Resolution dated 5th April, 1917, the Governor in Council has selected a number of gentlemen as recipients of Jagirs some valued at Rs. 500 and others at Rs. 250 each per annum for the financial year 1924-25.

To each of these Jagirs is attached on a definite condition of "continued good conduct and steadfast loyalty to His Majesty the King-Emperor and active good service to the public or to the Government established by law in British India rendered to the best of the Jagirdar's ability and power." Each such Jagir is granted for the life of the original holder, half the sum assigned being continued for the next generation. The eleven grants now made aggregate Rs. 5,000.

An extraordinary Government of India "Gazette" prescribes all the publications printed at the Sadhan Press or published at the Prabartak Publishing House in Chandernagore.—A. P.

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A STURDY SMILER.

(BY AN ENGLISH LABOUR LEADER.)

The persistent and valuable work of the caustic Indian Socialist critic, Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala, is widely applauded in England, as well as fiercely denounced. The country is divided into two nearly equal divisions, one progressive and one reactionary, though parliamentary methods give an apparent preponderance to the latter at the moment. The reactionaries, however, are not all in the ranks of the rich and privileged. The Officialdom of Labour is trying hard to squeeze him or push him out of the clubs, halls, and organisations of Labour; also to malign and misrepresent him so as to cause his sympathisers to desert him. Half his time is now consumed in frustrating, or attempting to forestall, attempts of this sort. You reported how his engagement to speak at Wandsworth was cancelled by the local Labour Party executive, and how the evening after he held a splendid meeting of that same Party as his retort. Subsequently, the Labour Party of his own residential division responded to the urgings and promptings of the national organisation, and called a meeting before which four or five resolutions were placed, to dismiss or as it is called expel Communists. At least, to expel one special and particular Communist if no more. These people are really to be pitied; they are the dupes of constant wirepulling from the Centre, aimed at nullifying, if not eliminating Communists. The national Labour Party has told the world that the matter of the membership of the Party shall remain *in statu quo* until next Conference, yet the heresy-hunt continues. All the resolutions, referred to, were defeated; but only by narrow majorities.

The newest form of the persecution is this:—An "undesirable person" represents a local section of a Labour Party—say an "individual men's section"—on the Trades Council. As he cannot be got rid of by direct vote, a resolution is moved to withdraw from affiliation, on a pretence of economy or otherwise. This is Real Evolutionary Democracy. To oppose such tactics Mr. Saklatvala called a protest meeting in the same division of St. Pancras. It was magnificently attended. The Chairman of the Trades Council presided, and said he openly sided with Mr. Saklatvala and on one ground—that his fight was just fight. The opposing side put its case from the platform, but the audience was not enthused. The "withdrawal from affiliation" dodge is postponed. The meeting was held under the auspices of a "Workers' Circle," a study circle that has already attracted numbers of opponents of the "blood-hunt against the reds."

Such movements can, to some extent, be countered by action from within; but the biggest trouble remains (a) The boycott, mutilated reporting, by the Capitalist Press; (b) The small space available in the Labour Press. From these two causes readers in India will (it is to be feared) have received an inadequate and perhaps a misleading account of Mr. Saklatvala's recent valuable speeches in the House, on 11 and 12 February. I therefore send them, by your courtesy, the official parliamentary report of

speeches which—even in a truncated form—are already famous.

FEB. 11. EGYPT—FINE OR INDEMNITY?

Questions having been addressed to the Chamberlain Committee on supply, respecting the exaction of a payment of a half-million sterling from Egypt, the following speeches were made:—

Mr. Chamberlain: Perhaps it will facilitate matters if I make an offer at this point. May I, first of all, deal briefly with one or two matters that have been raised? This money was demanded as a fine, to be paid by the Egyptian Government to His Majesty's Government as one of the conditions which we imposed upon or require of the Egyptian Government, in satisfaction for the murder of Sir Lee Stack, and the course of events and the action which led up to that murder. It is not an indemnity in the sense that the whole of it is to be paid in compensation to the victims of that outrage.

Mr. Harney: Then it cannot be an indemnity.

Mr. Chamberlain: I will not dispute about words. It can be regarded in part as an indemnity to those individuals and in part as satisfaction to His Majesty's Government for the injury which was done to them by the murder of their representative in the Sudan, the Sudan. In that sense, it can be quite correctly described as an indemnity as well as a fine. In any case, when we know what it is, the particular words by which we describe it become of much less consequence.

As regards the views expressed by the hon. Member for Dundee, may I say that whatever the Chancellor of the Exchequer may say, or whatever the Income Tax payer may say, I do not regard the remission of taxation as a work of benevolence in the sense contemplated by our public announcement, or by this Vote. I have no conception, and I have never had any conception, of allowing this money to be used in relief of military expenditure in the Sudan. I do not want to enter into the matter now, but it must not be supposed that I except the promise upon which the hon. Member's argument proceeded. I do not. Be the true or be they false, I should regard it as a gross breach of the declaration made by His Majesty's Government before the world that we would apply this money for benevolent purposes in the Sudan, if we interposed those benevolent purposes to be the creation of a Sudanese defence force, or payment of it for the relief of taxation in the Sudan. I do not want to produce any precise plan until I know better how the money can be best applied. I have in my mind such objects as we ourselves regard as benevolent. They might be of an educational character, they might have relation to the providing of greater facilities, much-needed facilities, for the treatment of disease. That is the kind of thing that I have in mind. I am quite ready to offer, and I hope the offer will be accepted, that before I take a definite decision I will consult with the right hon. Gentleman the Leader of the Opposition, if I will allow me to do so, and with the right hon. Gentleman the Leader of the Liberal Opposition, if he is sufficiently clearly identified for a letter to be addressed to him, I hope that is such an offer as will relieve the minds of hon. Members of any suspicion of my proposing to use this money improperly, or that it will be applied otherwise than the general sense of the House may desire.

Mr. Saklatvala: May I point out the even a wise use of this money is not going to satisfy the constitutional point involved in the whole issue. We were informed at the beginning that a cheque was demanded and promptly paid. The promptness of the payment does not at all prove either the justification for the demand or the willingness with which the payment was made. I have in mind two cheques amounting to a total of £200,000 which were also promptly paid by an eminent gentleman, and I think that the British Government have applied exactly the same tactics, and the promptness with which the £500,000 was paid was due to the same fear under pressure of intimid-

tion. The Secretary of State informed us that the matter incidentally comes before the House because the British Government, rather than the Sudanese Government, happened to collect this cheque. The right hon. Gentleman knows that if the Sudanese Government had put forward any such preposterous claim upon the Egyptian Government there would have been no chance of the Egyptian Government being blackmailed, and that the Sudanese Government never was entitled to this cheque.

The right hon. Gentleman seems to speak as if it were some amount due to the Sudanese Government, and that the British Government were merely collecting it in a spirit of benevolence. That is not so. The British Government are now using the name of the Sudanese Government just as a matter of convenience. The cheque was extorted from the Egyptian Government in a manner which is discreditable to the whole history of international relationships between two Governments at any time, and it was because of the mailed fist of Britain that this cheque was forthcoming. Then we have got some account of it. We have got a play upon the words "fine" and "indemnity." The Government themselves have used the word "fine," and as my hon. Friend has shown the inquiry of it, that the plaintiff goes and imposes a fine upon the defendant and collects it without any trial. The justice at the back of it were your gunboats and your bluejackets. They say it was not a fine, it was an indemnity. The British Government had to pay after all what appeared to them to be justifiable sums to the extent of £50,000 and not £500,000, and the Egyptian Government might be looked to to indemnify the British Government for this £50,000. But the margin of safety for the British Government is not in proportion to a sense of justice, but in proportion to the superiority of their brute force over a helpless nation. And they have demanded ten times the money which they paid, and now there is talk of benevolent purposes.

Whether the right hon. Gentleman credits the Leader of the Opposition parties or not would not make any difference. He seems to think that there is a Sudanese Government. What is the Sudanese Government but a military tyranny of a foreign Power imposed upon the innocent people of the Sudan? Who are the Sudanese Government? How many Sudanese have created the Sudanese Government? When the Germans entered Belgium and they created there the new Belgian Government every man in this country said that it was not a Belgian Government, but that it was a German tyranny. In the Sudan today the Briton is a robber who is sticking there by force of arms. The Sudanese Government is a military officer paid by the British Government, and kept there to tyrannise over the people of the Sudan.

FEB. 12. ROYAL VISIT TO AFRICA AND AMERICA.

Mr. Saklatvala: If this country or its Members opposite want an Empire, and a Royal head over that Empire, want a Royal ambassador to go about even the streets of Lyons or the streets of Buenos Aires, then I agree they must pay adequate remuneration. Therefore, as a Member representing a real and out working-class point of view I oppose it. I oppose it definitely on the ground that the whole of this expenditure is the usual trickery of the minority helping themselves at the expense of the majority. It is class expenditure. It is an attempt to talk about commercial activities and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales discussing with any appreciable intelligence the possibilities of this trade or that trade. Nothing of the sort happens. I put forward the invitation coming from Africa and America is one more sham in the House or many shams. (Hon. Members: "Order!") This is a complete sham.

I have in my mind millions of persons in South Africa and Argentina and East Africa who are not associated with this invitation, who are not interested in this invitation, and who are not going to benefit by this invitation. These games are played in the times of the people. I may give you as an illustration that some time back we were told His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales had received a cordial invitation as Royal Ambassador from India and the people of India had to say that they did not want His Royal Highness there, and the Government had to empty out goals and pay money to spectators. (Hon. Members: "Order!")

The Chairman: The question dealt with in the Vote relates to Africa, and the hon. member's remarks relate to a wider area than that. Asia does not come into the discussion.

Mr. Saklatvala: I am saying, with due reference, a little as to the want of sincerity in these invitations. The invitations are minority invitations. They come as class invitations. They come from certain class interests. They are social invitations from a particular section which is the smallest section in every country and society, and they are not invitations of a genuine character coming from the working classes and the masses of the people in these countries. I put it to the Committee. There are huge numbers of the population in Africa, in Argentina, in Brazil, and in many other countries desiring to go out as ambassadors to the masses, and there is a larger section of the people in this country. Take trade union leaders, for instance. You would not pay their expenses; you would make them pay and put obstructions in the way of their going by hindering passports. I am attempting to point out that this sum of £2,000 is coming from sources which hon. Members opposite deny. It is coming from workers. This proposal is put forward as one for assisting trade. You cannot send Royal ambassadors to any country if our workmen are producing bad materials and try to induce trade through the splendour of Royalty. I would challenge hon. Members opposite to take any shoddy material produced by workers and effect a large trade in it by sending Royalties abroad as ambassadors of this country. Such a thing would be impossible and ridiculous. All the sham is on the side of those who are trying to spend this money upon a frivolous purpose and trying to charge Members on the side with frivolous obstruction. In the name of my constituents, I oppose this grant.

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MUDDIMAN REPORT.

DYARCHY TO REMAIN.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Part IV of the Majority Report contains the Recommendations.

Our recommendations for the remedying of defects and difficulties in the working of the constitution are set out in the following paragraphs.

A.—THE ELECTORATE.

We begin with the electorate for the provincial councils and for the central legislature. We have summarised in Appendix No. 3 the most important statistics in regard to the electorate for the provincial councils and the Legislative Assembly for each province as at the date of the general elections of 1923. In this statement we have excluded the numbers of electors for special constituencies, because the latter are usually electors for general constituencies as well. The minimum age for electors for the provincial councils and for both chambers of the Indian legislature is 21 years. The Indian Census tables do not, however, give the male population of 21 years and over, and we have accordingly included for purposes of comparison the total male population and also the total male literate population of 20 years of age and over. It will be observed that for the provincial councils the male electorate is normally about 10 per cent. of the male population of 20 years of age and over. In Burma the percentage is, however, nearly 50, which is due to the lower franchise adopted in that province, whereas in Bihar and Orissa and the Central Provinces the percentage is only about 4, which is probably mainly due to the smaller proportion of the people in those provinces who reach the standard adopted for the franchise; the standard also appears, on the whole, to be slightly higher in those provinces than in others. Although the census figures in Appendix No. 3 show that the male literate population of 20 years of age and over is greater than the male electorate except in the United Provinces and the Punjab, we must emphasize the fact that the knowledge necessary to qualify for classification in the census tables as literate is very small. The total male electorate for the general constituencies for the provincial councils was 7,411,000 and for the Legislative Assembly 984,000. The percentage of electors (generally more than 40 per cent.) who voted in the contested general constituencies at the last general election was, we consider, having regard to all the circumstances, satisfactory, and in that respect a great advance on the first general election.

We have received conflicting evidence as to whether the time is ripe for a general broadening of the franchise. For example, Mr. Chintamani and Mr. Chitambar have suggested that such action should be taken now, whereas Mr. Kelkar is averse to such action at present, and Mr. Ghuznavi suggests that the franchise qualification should either be raised or a system of electoral colleges for the election of representatives should be instituted. The Bihar and Orissa Ministers state that the franchise is so low as to lead to corruption and demoralization. The local governments also hold conflicting opinions. The Madras Government say that the extension of the franchise is fundamentally connected with any step that may be taken to determine the future of the provincial governments, whereas the Central Provinces Government say that the question was examined exhaustively only 5 years ago and nothing has occurred to justify any drastic change in the decisions then reached, while the Bihar and Orissa Government say that the existing electorate is entirely ignorant and the extension of the franchise to a still lower level of intelligence will simply be to intensify confusion and to play into the hands of the unscrupulous demagogue. We have carefully considered these conflicting views, and we have decided that we are unable to recommend any general modification of the franchise in either direction. We have already indicated our opinion as to the general character of the electorate, but we are not prepared to advocate any raising of the franchise qualification or the introduction of a system of electoral colleges. We understand that where the latter system has been adopted, its success has generally been doubtful. We consider that the real remedy is experience in the exercise of their powers by the electors, which may lead eventually to an appreciation of the value and result of their votes, and thus secure responsibility in the exercise of the franchise. We affirm the principle that the franchise should be as low as possible, provided that the electors have a proper appreciation of their duties and responsibilities in its exercise. At present, however, the capacity of the elector is, we believe, on the whole mainly confined to a capacity to choose between the personal qualities of two or more candidates. If this is so, there can be no doubt that a general widening of the franchise, which is not accompanied by a corresponding increase in the number of seats, would enhance the difficulty, because it would largely decrease the proportion of the electors who are acquainted with any of the candidates; we are not prepared to recommend any gross increase in the number of seats in the various legislative bodies.

REPRESENTATION OF DEPRESSED CLASSES AND OF FACTORY LABOUR.

We consider, however, that an exception to our general finding should be made in the case of the representation of the de-

pressed classes and of factory labour. There is a very general recognition of the fact that it is desirable that both these interests should receive further representation, and we are in agreement with this view. In the constitution of some of the provincial councils the representation of the depressed classes and of the labouring classes by nomination is already provided for, but we do not consider that this representation is adequate. So far as the depressed classes are concerned we consider that unless in any particular case a local government is prepared to recommend a system of election, the further representation which we consider necessary can only be secured by nomination. In regard to urban factory labour we consider that it would be preferable to provide for the further representation by election, but in existing circumstances local governments may be compelled to provide for such representation by nomination. The rules already permit the Governor of Madras to provide by regulation for the selection of persons to be nominated to represent the depressed classes by the communities concerned, but we understand that no action has been taken under the provision. If increased representation by nomination becomes necessary the provisions of the Act which place a minimum limit upon the proportion of elected members in each legislative body may in certain cases require amendment. We have accordingly in the statement included in this paragraph indicated the limit which these provisions of the Act place upon an increase in the number of nominated members of the legislative body concerned on the assumption that the numbers of elected members remain unchanged. The statistics which we have given of the population of the depressed classes in the last census report, but the mere figures do not really form a proper measure of the magnitude of the problem in each province. We are unable to include any statistics of factory workers, because the census report stated that the attempt to distinguish factory and home workers in the textile industries which had been made in one province was found on analysis to have given figures of very little use. We consider that some definite representation of the labouring classes is also required in the Legislative Assembly, because industrial laws are subject to legislation by the Indian legislature, and it is perhaps probable that for some time any legislation on a considerable scale which may be undertaken will be in the central legislature. We consider it is unnecessary to provide for such representation in the Council of State. We have omitted any Burma statistics from the statement as we understand that the problem of the depressed classes, as it exists in other Indian provinces, is unknown there. The Burma rules provided for one nominated member of the labouring classes. We have no precise recommendations to make as to the additional representation which should be granted, as we consider that each local government (including Burma) should be asked to formulate proposals.

Legislative Body.	Existing provision for representation by nomination		Population of depressed classes in thousands	
	Depressed classes.	Labouring classes.	Depressed classes.	Labouring classes.
Madras	3	4	6,372	5
Bombay	1	1	2,900	1
Bengal	1	2	9,900	1
United Provinces	1	0	9,000	1
Punjab	2	0	2,893	0
Bihar and Orissa	2	1	8,000	2
Central Provinces and Berar	2	0	3,300	2
Assam	1	1	2,000	1
Legislative Assembly	0	0	0	0

RURAL FRANCHISE IN THE PUNJAB.

The only other specific suggestions which we need mention in this connection are those of the Punjab Ministers who recommend the reduction of the qualification for the rural franchise in that province from assessment to Rupees 25 land revenue to assessment to Rupees 5 land revenue, and also the enfranchisement of the agricultural tenants. Tenants with a right of occupancy under the Punjab Tenancy Act of 1887 in respect of land assessed to land revenue of not less than Rupees 25 per annum are already enfranchised in the Punjab. The Ministers do not give any specific information as to how they would further enfranchise the tenants, nor do they indicate what would be the probable result of making the change which they recommend as regards assessment to land revenue on the number of electors for the rural constituencies. The Punjab Government state that there is no problem of tenancy legislation in the Punjab, and a large addition to the agricultural vote might compel an increase in the number of rural constituencies and add to the difficulty in which rural representation now finds itself. We are for these reasons unable to endorse the recommendations of the Punjab Ministers.

WOMEN'S FRANCHISE.

The Joint Committee considered that it should be left to the legislative councils to

settle by resolution whether women should or should not be admitted to the franchise. The Committee stated that it seemed to them that the question went deep into the social system and susceptibilities of India, and to be one which could only with any prudence be settled in accordance with the wishes of Indians themselves as constitutionally expressed. In several of the provincial councils, but not all, and in the Legislative Assembly the necessary resolutions to remove the disqualification for being an elector which is due to sex have been passed. The effect of these resolutions is that women are not disqualified by their sex from exercising the franchise in constituencies of those councils, and also in constituencies of the Legislative Assembly, belonging to those provinces. So far as all provinces, except Burma, are concerned we would retain the general position in regard to the removal of the disqualification from being an elector, namely, a resolution must first be passed in the legislative council after not less than one month's notice has been given. We observe, however, that the electoral rules for the Legislative Assembly do not provide for the removal of the disqualification. In the case of the two constituencies of Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara. This arises from the fact that the passing of a resolution in the Legislative Assembly only has the effect of removing the disqualification for registration as an elector for women who are not disqualified for registration as electors for the legislative councils of their province, and there are no legislative councils for Delhi or Ajmer-Merwara. We consider this to be a *caveat omnis*, and we would rectify it by the inclusion of a proviso on the lines of the provision in the Electoral Rules for the provincial councils.

ELIGIBILITY OF WOMEN TO BE MEMBERS OF LEGISLATURES.

The question of the eligibility of women to be members of the various legislative bodies in India has also been raised. Indeed in this connection we received a deputation of ladies who urged their case upon us with much skill. Except for the Burma Legislative Council, we have no present proposal this. The difference between Burma and the remaining provinces in this respect is due to the exceptional position which it is understood is occupied by women in the life of that province. The reforms were introduced there two years after their introduction in India and after an enquiry by a special committee. On the recommendations of that committee no disqualification on account of sex for registration as an elector was introduced in the Burma Electoral Rules, and it was further provided that by the passing of a resolution in the council the disqualification from being a member of the council might be removed. We consider that it would be in conformity with the dictum of the Joint Committee, which we have quoted in the preceding paragraph, to provide similarly in the Electoral Rules for each provincial council for the removal of the disqualification from being a member of the council, and further in the Electoral Rules for each chamber of the Indian legislature for the removal of the disqualification from being a member of the chamber concerned for a constituency in a province in which sex is not a disqualification for such membership. The provision should apply both to elected and nominated members of all the chambers, and provision should be made for the Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara constituencies of the Legislative Assembly on the same lines as for the provincial councils. We would require that the resolutions to be passed for the purpose should be in addition to the resolutions necessary for the removal of the disqualification for being an elector in any of the legislative bodies concerned.

THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

We have received the following recommendations in regard to the constitution of the provincial councils which we consider may be conveniently dealt with together as they are connected one with another.

(i) At the present time the landholders in the United Provinces have been given special representation in six seats divided between three constituencies. Of these seats four have been assigned to the Taluqdars constituency, the electors of which consist of the members of the British Indian Association of Oudh, and the remaining two seats are assigned to the landholders of Agra divided territorially into two constituencies. Though Mr. Chintamani recognises that the landholders have secured the majority of the seats allotted to rural areas, he does not suggest that this special representation should be withdrawn. He considers, however, that the seats should be redistributed as follows:—

(a) two to the members of the British Indian Association;
(b) three to the landholders of Agra; and
(c) one to the landholders of Oudh who are not members of the British Indian Association.
(ii) The Bihar Provincial Kisan Sabha recommended that the special landholders' electorates should be abolished or in the alternative the tenants should be given special representation.
(iii) Mr. Chintamani recommends that the number of seats for urban areas should be somewhat increased without curtailing the number allotted to rural areas, with the motive not of securing that the towns shall prosper at the expense of the villages but of improving the legal position of the tenants.
(iv) The Hon'ble Sir Abdur Rahim recommends the abolition of all special constituencies except those for Europeans and the Universities.
(v) Mr. Kelkar is opposed to the special representation accorded to the landholders, and he is not prepared to introduce as a counterpoise special representation for the tenants. On the other hand, for their reasons, he would abolish the urban representation.

tion in the Central Provinces for towns other than Nagpur and Jabalpur.

(vi) The Central Provinces Government recommend that an additional constituency should now be constituted for the Mandla District. The Local Self-Government Act has been extended to this district and the local government therefore consider that the inhabitants may now be given the right to vote for the local council. They would leave Mandla town in the separate urban constituency which is comprised of small towns in the Jabalpur Division, and they would delete the entry in the rules which provides for the representation of this District by nomination.

(vii) The Central Provinces Government also make a minor recommendation for the redistribution of the area of the Balidana District in Berar between the two constituencies into which that district is divided.

We do not consider that it is necessary for us to make any recommendations regarding the seventh proposal which will doubtless be considered by the Government of India. The remaining proposals are clearly to some extent mutually conflicting. We have not sufficient information to justify us in recommending the redistribution of the landholders' constituencies in the United Provinces. We agree also with Mr. Chintamani that special representation for the landholders should be retained for the present in view of the fact that the Government of the United Provinces in another connection observe that the landholders have been a steady influence in that province; they have filled a large part in its economic and political life; and their disappearance or impoverishment would gravely impact upon the country. We are also prepared to recommend that special representation for tenants should be provided. It is, we think, doubtful whether such a recommendation is feasible, and in any case, we consider that normally the tenants will be able to secure sufficient representation through the general constituencies. So far as Sir Abdur Rahim's recommendation is concerned, we observe that as we would retain landholders' seats we are also not prepared to recommend the abolition of other special seats. In regard to Mr. Kelkar's recommendation we agree that normally a number of disconnected small urban units does not constitute a suitable electoral unit. We are, however, not prepared at present to recommend any modification of the system. We agree with the Central Provinces Government that an additional constituency comprising the Mandla District may now be created. We understand, however, that one reason why Mandla town was included in the urban constituency of small towns in the Jabalpur Division of the Central Provinces was the fact that the Mandla District was not to be represented in the council by election, and, for the reason indicated in our remarks regarding Mr. Kelkar's recommendation, the question of whether this town should not be excluded from the urban constituency to which we have referred and be included in the proposed Mandla District constituency appears to be worthy of consideration. As observed by the Government of the Central Provinces it will be unnecessary to continue the provision for nomination of a member to represent the Mandla District which is now contained in the rules. We consider, however, that these are all questions which we may suitably leave to the decision of the Government of India.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION.

A question of much greater importance is undoubtedly that of communal representation in the councils. In this expression we include not only the communal representation which has been provided for the Muhammadan, Sikh, Indian Christian, European and Anglo-Indian communities (and, in Burma, the Karen and Indian communities), but also the modified system of communal representation which has been provided for the non-Brahmin community in the Madras, and for the Mahatras community in the Bombay councils. We have received conflicting evidence on this question from the witnesses before us. When we consider, it is unnecessary for us to summarise in detail. On the one hand it has been urged that the election of members on a communal basis is a very serious obstacle in the way of constitutional advance, and further that so far as the Mahatras community is concerned—and we presume similar arguments would be adduced in regard to the non-Brahmin community—the experience of the elections has indicated that the system of reserved seats is unnecessary, as the communities concerned would return a due proportion of the members without any special reservation of seats. On the other hand the supporters of the existing provisions have been equally emphatic in their condemnation of any attempt to tamper with the protection which they consider is afforded to the communities concerned by these provisions. The latter view is particularly pressed by the Muhammadan community. It must be admitted that in principle these provisions are open to constitutional objection, and most of us look upon them as an obstacle to political advance, but we consider that the abolition of any special communal electorates, and in this we include reserved seats, is quite impracticable at the present time. The objections of the communities concerned are, in our opinion, far too deep-rooted to enable us to justify any recommendation in this respect. We are not prepared either to recommend even the substitution, in whole or in part, of reserved seats for separate electorates. It is true that it may be urged that this would facilitate the eventual abolition of separate communal representation. On the other hand, however, it means that the representatives of the communities which attach particular importance to the existing provisions will be elected largely by the suffrages of other communities. We are also unable to accept the recommendation of Mr. Sapre that the present system should be replaced by a system under which the existing quota of communal members would be elected from as wide a constituency as possible. The object of the recommendation is to improve the quality of the members by enlarging the field of choice, but in existing circumstances we consider that this would place too great a strain upon the capacity of the electorate. We consider that great care should be ex-

ercised before any extension of the existing scope of the system of separate electorates and of reserved seats is permitted. We have admitted the necessity in present conditions of retaining such provisions in the case of the communities which have already received favoured treatment in this respect. We are therefore unable definitely to preclude an extension of the provisions in the case of any particular community which may be able to furnish substantial grounds for such an extension. We trust, however, that no such extension will be found to be necessary, and in our opinion before it is permitted any community should be required to prove that it will suffer very appreciably if the existing arrangements continue.

PLURAL CONSTITUENCIES.

Mr. Ghuznavi has recommended that plural constituencies should be abolished. On the one hand such constituencies may facilitate the obtaining of representation by different communities which is an advantage in a country where the population is so heterogeneous as India. On the other hand by increasing the size of the constituencies they tend also to increase the difficulties due to the want of training of the electorate. We consider it is impossible to suggest the formulation of any rule of universal application in the existing circumstances of India and we are therefore unable to make any recommendations in this respect.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR BEING A CANDIDATE FOR ELECTION.

At present it is provided in all the rules that a candidate for election shall be at least 25 years of age. This applies to both chambers of the central legislature also. We have received some recommendations that this age should be increased, but we are unable to support them. We observe that in England a minor was disqualified for election to the House of Commons by statute of William III, but this is the only restriction on account of age and in some cases breaches of it have been connived at. We would mention in this connection Mr. Kelkar's recommendation that candidates for election should be required to produce proof of educational and administrative qualifications. We consider that it would be impracticable to include such a provision in the rules. It would at least necessitate further consequential provisions in regard to the power, or otherwise, of returning Officers and of Election Courts to question the evidence produced as to such qualifications.

The European Association also refer to difficulties which have been experienced in the selection of suitable European representatives on the councils because of difficulties attendant on nomination during the absence of a suitable candidate from India on leave and because of the six months residential qualification. In the amendments of the electoral rules which were made in 1923 the absence of a candidate from India at the time of nomination or election would appear to have been contemplated. All that is necessary is for a candidate to sign a nomination paper before he leaves India and to leave it with his proposer or seconder. So far as the six months residential qualification is concerned, the recommendation is that an All-India residential qualification which should not be affected by temporary leave of absence from India be generally adopted for European representatives. The circumstances of these special constituencies are exceptional, and we think in their case the suggestion should be given effect to. The question of the residential qualification of candidates is also raised by the Punjab Ministers who say that the rules should be modified so as to secure that the town-dwelling educated people and the capitalist do not monopolize the councils. The residential qualification for candidates for election to the Punjab Council was removed in the revision of the rules which preceded the general elections of 1923, and we should hesitate to suggest its restoration. The Punjab Government also in our opinion give a complete answer on this point, when they say that for the first general election it gave the rural representatives an entree from which they have not been dispossessed, and there appears to be no adequate reason for restoring it.

DISQUALIFICATION FROM BEING A CANDIDATE FOR ELECTION.

The Hon. the Raja of Mahmudabad suggests that convictions by a criminal court for offences not involving moral turpitude should not be a disqualification for membership of the legislative bodies in India. At present any conviction which involves a sentence of more than six months constitutes a bar to election, unless the offence has been pardoned, for a period of five years from the date of the expiration of the sentence. We are not prepared to recommend the introduction of any provisions in the rules which would differentiate between offences involving and offences not involving moral turpitude. We consider that the attempt to provide such a distinction is unsound in theory and almost impossible in practice. We, however, consider that it is inadvisable to require that the offence should be pardoned before the disqualification is removed. The disqualifications under other provision of the rule can be removed by orders of the local government in this behalf and provided arrangements are made to secure that there shall be uniformity of action in regard to particular persons in different provinces we consider that similar provisions should suffice in regard to this disqualification also. We also consider that the period of six months is too short, and that it should be increased to one year. This period has a precedent in the similar provision in the South African constitution.

APPOINTMENT OF NOMINATED MEMBERS.

This brings us to those members of the legislatures who are not elected members, and in respect of them we have but few observations to make. The non-elected members consist of the non-official and official nominated members and occasionally, for particular legislative proposals, of nominated experts, who may be either officials or non-officials. In the existing circumstances of India, nominated non-officials are required in order to secure the representation of classes and interests which may be unrepresented or inadequately represented by the elections. At present these members are nominated by the Governor, and we agree that the Governor must remain responsible so as to secure that the main object of such nomination

tion in the constitutions of the councils is not defeated. We are accordingly unable to support the recommendation of the Indian Members of the Bombay Executive Council and the Bombay Ministers that these members should be nominated by the government as a whole. There is no provision in the Act corresponding to the provision in section 72A to enable experts to be nominated to be members of either chamber of the Indian legislature. If the expert whom it is desired to nominate to either chamber for the purpose of a particular Bill is an official it is always possible for government to direct another official member to resign so as to enable the expert to be nominated in his place, but this is not possible in the case of a non-official expert. Even in the case of an official expert also we doubt whether it can always be advisable to nominate him to be a member of the chamber concerned for all purposes. We imagine that provision for such experts was omitted from the Act by an oversight, and we recommend that the Act should be amended to enable experts to be nominated to either chamber of the Indian legislature in the same way as they may be nominated to a provincial council. Such experts should only, as in the case of the provincial councils, have the rights of members in relation to the Bill for the purposes of which they were nominated to be members.

THE OFFICIAL BLOC.

We have received several suggestions in regard to the presence of official nominated members in the provincial councils. They usually take the form that the officials should not be members or, in the alternative, that they should not vote on the transferred side. In regard to these suggestions there have been allegations that Ministers have been frequently retained in office merely by the votes of the official members. So far as the Punjab Council is concerned there is, in the written evidence of Sir John Maynard, an interesting analysis of the voting in important divisions affecting transferred subjects. It will be observed that out of the 25 divisions referred to, the official vote determined the result in 8 instances. So long as there are practically no parties, except the Swarajist, united by strict party discipline in India, and particularly so long as the Ministers' main support is obtained from members loosely grouped who do not even form a majority in the council, such a result is to be expected. We are unable, however, to support the view that officials should be excluded from the councils or that they should not vote on questions relating to transferred subjects. Had dyarchy in the legislature been established, and had legislation affecting the transferred side and the appropriation of transferred revenues been assigned to a transferred legislature, officials would not have been included amongst the members of that legislature. It may be that this would have encouraged the growth of the responsibility of the Ministers to the council. We have, however, a system of single provincial legislatures, and, as the legislature deals with reserved as well as with transferred subjects, we consider that officials must be members. So long also as they are members we are agreed that they must have the full rights of members. We recognise also that in the circumstances to which we have referred in paragraph 69, government must have the power to direct its officials as to the manner in which they shall exercise their votes upon particular questions before the council.

MISCELLANEOUS SUGGESTIONS REGARDING ELECTIONS, ELECTION OFFENCES, AND THE LIKE.

There are certain further miscellaneous suggestions relating to elections, election offences and the like, which we may summarise as follows:—

(i) Mr. Ghuznavi suggests that the arrangement by which an illiterate voter whispers to the polling officer the name of the candidate for whom he wishes to vote has been abused, and some other system of recording votes in such cases should be introduced. (ii) Mr. Ghuznavi suggests that it should not be an election offence, either to use hired conveyances or to supply refreshments. (iii) The Parliamentary Muslim Party of the Legislative Assembly suggests that it should be illegal for any party or organization belonging to another community to interfere with the election in any Muhammadan electorate. In his oral evidence the representative of the Party indicated that the interference complained of would extend to the payment of the election expenses of a candidate by a mixed Hindu-Mahomedan party organization. (iv) The Bengal Government say that it is not clear whether Commissioners appointed to hold an enquiry into an election petition are required to submit a report in regard to an election petition which has been withdrawn; and they urge that there should be some restriction upon the power of electors to submit under rule 48 a point regarding the interpretation of the Electoral Rules for the decision of the Governor. (v) Sir P. C. Mitter recommends an addition to the oath now required from members before they take their seats to the effect that they will, to the best of their ability, try to work the constitution and not paralyse the administration by obstructing its working. He would allow petitions to be filed before a special tribunal alleging that the oath had been broken, and on a finding in that sense would allow the tribunal to remove the member from his seat.

As regards the first suggestion, apart from certain prescriptions in the rules, arrangements as to the manner in which votes are to be given by voters generally and particularly by illiterate voters or by voters suffering from a physical or other disability is a matter of regulation, which can be varied by the local government. The arrangements in regard to illiterate voters do in fact vary from province to province. We note that in the rules under the Ballot Act the presiding officer as a polling station is required, in the presence of the agents of the candidate, to cause the votes of such persons to be marked on the ballot paper in the manner directed by the voter. If the candidates for election in India arrange for the presence of one representative they are usually allowed at each polling station, and this procedure is adopted, the difficulty referred to by Mr. Ghuznavi should be surmounted.

(Continued on next page).

MUDDIMAN REPORT.

(Continued from previous page.)

As regards election offences the provisions in the rules follow generally the English law on the subject with certain omissions. For example, the prohibition of the hiring of conveyances repeats in substance the English law contained in section 14 of the Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention Act, 1883. In India, as in England, it is possible for the candidate to convey voters to the poll in conveyances lent gratuitously, and for which the owners meet all charges, provided the conveyances are not usually kept for the purpose of letting on hire. We consider that it is a sound rule in these matters to follow generally the English provisions, which have been adopted after long experience, and we are unable to recommend any modification of the existing provisions in the Electoral Rules on the lines of the second suggestion of Mr. Ghuznavi.

We are also unable to support the suggestion of the Parliamentary Muslim Party which we have repeated above. Such a rule would in our opinion tend to prevent the constitution of parties except on strictly communal lines, and it would thus not be calculated to promote the development of responsible government in India.

We fear we have failed to grasp the first point made by the Bengal Government which is summarized in the fourth suggestion above, and we are not prepared now to make any specific recommendations regarding the second point included in the same suggestion. We think, however, that it is a matter which might be considered by the Government of India.

Finally, we are satisfied that the fifth suggestion, which was made by Sir P. C. Mitter, is impracticable. The line between constitutional obstruction of the policy of the Ministers and the obstruction which Sir P. C. Mitter seeks to prevent is so difficult to draw that we think the proposed tribunal would be set at naught, if not an impossible, in its having at a finding upon any petition filed before them under the suggested provisions.

THE PRESIDENT.

Two ex-Ministers from Bengal have recommended that the period for which the Presidents of the council are to be appointed by the Governor should be extended. In one case the recommendation is that the extension of the period should be for four more years and in the other case for the life of two more councils. The period of appointed Presidents is now rapidly drawing to a close, and we are not prepared to recommend that a provision deliberately inserted in the law should be altered to meet possible difficulties. When a President of a council has been elected and takes office the question will arise as to whether this office will be an office in the service of the Crown in India acceptance of which will involve the vacation of the member's seat in the council. The Madras Government state that doubts have arisen also as to whether the Deputy President and also Council Secretaries accept office on appointment. In our opinion acceptance of any of these appointments should be regarded as acceptance of office within the meaning of sections 63E and 80B of the Act. If there is any real doubt on the question, this could possibly be settled by the amendment of the Non-official (Definition) Rules, and we commend this point to the consideration of the Government of India.

We turn now to the provisions relating to the exercise of the powers of the local councils, and in this connection we shall refer to points raised in connection with the following matters:—

- (a) The asking of questions;
- (b) Resolutions and other motions;
- (c) Legislation; and
- (d) The appropriation of supplies.

There is, however, a preliminary general observation contained in the evidence of Mr. Kolkar to which we will first refer. He stated that a great deal of needless work, which is not at all of provincial importance, is brought before the council in the shape of questions or resolutions, and that if this tendency shows signs of increase, the rules will have to be amended with a view to restrict the council work to matters of provincial importance or to such other matters as involve broad questions of principle and policy. In our opinion, this is a general criticism of representative government which no amendment of the rules will meet, and its remedy is to be found only in the good sense of the legislature itself and in the exercise of the power of the Chair.

QUESTIONS.

The Madras Government suggest that the legislative rules should be amended so as to restrict the right of putting supplementary questions to starred questions only. They also recommend that the number of starred questions which a member may ask at one sitting of the council should be limited. We consider that this suggestion relates to a matter of procedure which should be settled by the standing orders of the council. A witness has also suggested that a Governor should have no power to disallow questions or resolutions or motions of adjournment. In regard to questions the power of disallowance is primarily in the President, and the Governor only decides doubts as to whether a question does or does not fall within the limited categories of questions which may not be asked. In the case of resolutions and motions of adjournment, we consider that it is not possible to cast upon the President the duty of deciding that a resolution or motion cannot be moved without detriment to the public interest or whether a matter is primarily the concern of one government or another. We are therefore unable to support this suggestion.

RESOLUTIONS.

The suggestion that resolutions adopted by the councils should be binding upon government, which has several times been made in the past, has been repeated by witnesses before us. We have no hesitation in rejecting the suggestion, whether it

is applied to resolutions or to transferred subjects. A resolution should be an expression of the view held by the local council upon a particular subject. We believe that in no legislature do resolutions bind the executive, and we are further of opinion that no government while holding office could reasonably be compelled to give effect to resolutions of which it did not approve.

OTHER MOTIONS.

We now come to the important point of the manner in which the responsibility of the Ministers to the local council is to be enforced. It is of the essence of a system of responsible government that the Minister shall be responsible to the council and the members of the council shall be responsible to the electorate. At present the local councils may definitely control the action of the Ministers by means of legislation. They may also control their administration by refusing them supplies or by moving the reduction of their salaries. The council, however, normally exercises its powers of appropriation only once a year, and we consider that some further procedure is required. The existing rules appear to us to be defective in this respect, as they do not provide for motions of no confidence and other motions of a similar nature. We must, not place the Ministers in such a position as would compel their resignation on all occasions when criticisms of their policy are endorsed by the local council. In our opinion the rules should provide for two classes of motions:—

- (a) a motion of no confidence; and
- (b) a motion questioning a Minister's policy in particular matter.

The former motion, if carried by the council, should necessarily involve the resignation of the Minister, or of the whole Ministry if it holds itself to be jointly responsible in regard to the particular question. The carrying of a motion falling within the second class should not necessarily involve the resignation of the Minister. It should depend upon the magnitude of the question in issue and the importance which the Minister attached to his policy in regard to it. We consider that such motions are not frivolous, but that when set down on the paper they should come up for discussion at an early date. We do not think that there should be any right of immediate discussion or ever having them set down on the next business day, as we think it desirable that a few days should elapse before the motion is discussed. For these purposes we would therefore provide, in analogy with the provision in the standing orders relating to motions for the adjournment, that if the persons who give notice of the motion are able to show that he has the support of a prescribed number of the members of the council who are present, the President shall direct that the motion shall be included in the list of business on a day not more than 10 days after the date of notice. It will be desirable to prescribe the number of members whose support shall be necessary before the President is required to fix a day for the discussion of the motion. We consider that for this purpose the member who desires to move the motion should show that he has the support of about one-third of the number of members of the council. This is larger than the support required on a motion for the adjournment, but we think the increase is in the circumstances justifiable. We later make a further recommendation for a motion for a nominal reduction of a Minister's salary.

FORMAL MOTIONS.

The Madras Government have also recommended that the rules should be amended so as to provide for formal or ceremonial motions. In our opinion the rulings which have been given by the various Presidents of the councils should have settled the question of the admissibility of such motions by now, and we think it probable that the various Presidents will soon be in agreement in this matter. We are therefore not prepared to make any recommendations in this respect.

PREVIOUS SANCTION TO PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION.

The principal question which has been raised in the evidence before us in regard to the legislative powers of the councils is the restriction upon those powers due to the requirement of the previous sanction of the Governor-General. We have already in the first part of our report alluded briefly to the evidence in this respect. It has been suggested that the provisions requiring previous sanction for legislation dealing with provincial subjects should be repealed, and also that previous sanction should only be required for legislative proposals dealing with provincial subjects which are specially reserved for Indian legislation. Particular objection, moreover, has been taken to the requirement of previous sanction for amendments proposed to Bills which have already been introduced in the council and have received sanction. We have carefully considered this important question. It appears to us to be necessary either closely to define the legislative spheres of central and local legislatures or else to retain the doctrine of previous sanction. The experience of certain federal constitutions in which there has been an attempt to define closely the legislative powers of the central and local legislatures indicates the difficulty which arises if this course is followed. We understand in fact that this is one of the reasons why the doctrine of previous sanction was maintained in India. In our opinion even when the spheres have been more closely defined, some provisions regarding previous sanction will be necessary. Such provisions would apply, for example, to provincial legislation affecting the central legislative sphere. The legitimate exercise of the powers of the provincial legislatures would be unduly hampered without such provisions, and the central government might, on the other hand, be embarrassed for a considerable period by the enactment of laws until their validity could be im-

peached through the Courts. Our recommendations in regard to the separation of functions will slightly reduce the number of cases in which sanction is necessary, but we are not prepared at the present time to recommend any further attempt to define the legislative spheres. We are further agreed that if the doctrine of sanction is maintained it is essential that sanction should be required not only for Bills to be introduced but also for amendments proposed to such Bills. Otherwise amendments may be moved in a local council and carried which would make the sanction provisions nugatory. We think, however, that as non-official members cannot be expected to be familiar with the law of sanction, local governments should as a matter of course forward Bills and amendments proposed by non-official members for the consideration of the sanctioning authority. This will not prevent a private member endeavouring to obtain the necessary sanction himself if he desires to do so.

Though these are our general conclusions on this question, nevertheless, we support the view that the existing law is unduly stringent in some respects and possibly places greater restrictions on the sphere of provincial legislation than was foreseen or intended. We understand indeed that this view is accepted by the Secretary of State by the Government of India and by the provincial governments. The very wide scope of the existing law of sanction is in fact clearly indicated in the evidence of Mr. Spence, who has informed us that:—“Experience has shown that all Bills of any magnitude, whatever their subject-matter, will inevitably contain provisions in respect of which previous sanctions are required under one or other of the clauses contained in sub-section (3) of section 80A,—clauses (c), (f) and (h), being those which have the widest operation.” Under the existing provisions it is in fact clear that provisions in provincial laws which have really become stereotyped require previous sanction. Mr. Spence has told us that the Government of India have proposed that a provision should be incorporated in sub-section (3) of section 80A in the following sense:—

“Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to prohibit the local legislature of any province from making or taking into consideration, without the previous sanction of the Governor-General, any law satisfying conditions prescribed in this behalf by rules under this Act.”

We understand that all local governments have supported this proposal, and we trust that it will be accepted by Parliament. It will then be possible to provide, for example, that the sanction of the Governor-General shall not be required for any provision in a Bill which re-enacts a provision of any existing provincial law or of a law affecting the same subject-matter in another province. The enactment of a rule-making power on these lines would secure elasticity in the provisions as to sanction and enable advance to be made where advance was expedient and so modify the stringency of the existing law.

84. In section 80C of the Act it is provided *inter alia*, that no member of a Governor's legislative council may introduce in that council without previous sanction a measure affecting the public revenues of the province or imposing any charge on those revenues. The Government of Madras suggest that this sanction should be available only to the particular member to whom it was granted, for six months from the date thereof, and for the particular council sitting when it was granted. We consider that when it was granted. We consider that any provision on these lines should apply not only to the particular classes of Bills referred to in section 80C, but also to all laws for which previous sanction is required. In our opinion however the suggested restriction to a period of six months is too stringent and we would omit it. In other respects we support the recommendation of the Madras Government.

RESERVATION OF PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION.

Mr. Chintamani has also objected to the provisions contained in section 80A of the Government of India Act, which enable the Governor to return a Bill for reconsideration, either in whole or in part, together with any amendments which he may recommend, or to reserve the Bill for the consideration of the Governor-General. This witness would retain only those parts of these provisions which enable the Governor or the Governor-General to return a Bill for further consideration, which he considers may be useful in overruling the veto by the Governor or by the Governor-General. We are not, however, convinced of the feasibility of so curtailing the existing powers; and without them the only course open to the Governor would be either to assent or to refuse assent to a Bill as a whole. Such provisions are, in effect, a substitute for the selective veto, which has been frequently advocated in the Congress of the United States of America. A President of the United States in a message to Congress, in fact, said in this connection many years ago, “I commend to your careful consideration the question whether an amendment of the federal constitution in the particular indicated would not afford the best remedy for what is often grave embarrassment both to members of Congress and to the executive, and is sometimes a public mischief.” Provisions for a selective veto in regard to certain Bills do not appear in the constitutions of at least 31 of the 48 States included in the United States of America. The return of a Bill for the consideration by the legislature of suggested amendments is also provided for in the constitutions of Australia and South Africa and in the constitutions of certain States in America. We consider that provisions of the nature objected to are in conformity with modern constitutional development.

86. In regard to the reservation of provincial Bills the Madras Government further suggest that the following questions should be set at rest by legislation:—

- (i) can a Bill passed by one legislative council, to which the Governor has not yet accorded his assent, be returned to

a new council for reconsideration in whole or in part; and

- (ii) when a Bill is returned by the Governor, is it open to the council to reject the amendments suggested by the Governor or to pass other amendments?

So far as the existing law is concerned we consider that these queries should be answered as follows:—

- (a) the Governor in such circumstances has power to return a Bill to the new council; but, in our opinion, he would be well advised to return it for reconsideration in whole, as otherwise he may commit the new council to provisions in the legislation to which it is opposed; and

- (b) if the Governor returns a Bill for reconsideration in whole, there seems little doubt to us, that amendments may be moved in the council to any parts of it, and also if he returns it for reconsideration in part amendments may be moved to those parts, and further the amendments suggested by the Governor may either be rejected or amended.

If, in fact, the existing law is doubtful, we recommend that it should be made clear to give effect to those views.

MISCELLANEOUS SUGGESTIONS REGARDING LEGISLATION.

87. We may refer here to two miscellaneous suggestions of the Madras Government:—

- (i) there is in the rules no specific provision for the publication of a Bill before introduction though such publication is essential under the Madras Standing Orders; and

- (ii) the operation of section 84 of the Act should be amplified so as to extend to the removal of doubts as to the validity of laws passed by legislatures in India, where there may have been technical flaws, in all cases which are *ejusdem generis* with those mentioned in sub-sections (1) and (2) of the section.

We are unable to support either suggestion. The first suggestion is made because of an apparent conflict between the Madras Standing Orders and the rules. We would suggest the remedy is to be found in an amendment of the Standing Orders to bring them into conformity with the rules. The provisions of section 84 appear to us to be sufficiently wide already.

POWERS OF APPROPRIATION.

The powers of the legislatures, including in this respect the Legislative Assembly, to appropriate supplies are subject to the powers which may be compulsorily referred to as the powers of restoration. It is unnecessary for us to specify the varying limitations upon these powers. They are essential elements of the existing constitution, and we are therefore unable, under our terms of reference, even if we so wished, to recommend their withdrawal. We are also unable to support the recommendations of the Indian Members of Council in Bombay and the Bombay Ministers that the powers at present vested in the Governor should be exercisable by the Governor in Council, because we consider that Parliament deliberately vested these powers in the Governor as Head of the Government and not in the executive government on either side. We do not support the suggestion of the Bengal Government that the power to authorise expenditure in relation to transferred subjects should be extended to certain specified cases though we admit that in the case of one item expenditure by the Public Works Department on buildings in connection with reserved subjects, the suggestion has received the support of certain ex-Ministers, Sir P. C. Mitter has made an interesting suggestion in regard to this question, to which we think it advisable to refer. He would permit the Governor, or the Governor-General, as the case may be, in lieu of the existing provisions, to authorise expenditure which has not been granted to the extent of the total amount of the previous year's budget, and in the case of the Legislative Assembly to five per cent. above the amount of the previous year's budget. This suggestion is based upon the provisions of the Japanese constitution but would involve an amendment of the Act that is beyond the scope of our reference.

The Bengal Government raise a point regarding the rules for the voting of grants. In section 12D of the Act it is provided that the council may assent or refuse its assent to a demand, or may reduce the amount thereon, either by a reduction of the vote granted by the council or by the reduction of any or the items of which the grant is composed. This provision does not provide specifically for a motion for the omission of a whole grant and apparently distinguishes between “reduction” and “omission.” The legislative rules on the other hand provide that motions may be moved to omit or reduce any grant or any item in a grant. That is, they provide specifically for a motion to omit a whole grant, and in this respect they offend against the normal rule that the direct negative of a motion before the House may not be moved. The Bengal Government refer to a case in which a member moved for the omission of the whole of a grant, and his motion was lost; but when the original demand was put to the vote, that motion was also lost. We consider that the rule should be amended to provide that “Motions may be moved at this stage to reduce any grant or to omit or reduce any item in the grant.” On this view a similar amendment would be required in Indian Legislative Rule 48. An amendment on these lines will not, of course, detract from the powers of the legislatures concerned, as it will always be open to them to reject the whole demand by negating the substantive motion when it is put.

LIFE OF THE COUNCILS.

At the present time the life of the provincial councils and of the Legislative Assembly is restricted to 3 years. We have received evidence to the effect that this period is too short and should be extended to 5 years. The main considerations to be urged for and against the existing provisions are, on the one hand, that an increase of the period would correspondingly reduce the training of the electorate, and, on the other hand, that three years is too short to enable the Ministers to carry out any policy which they may be developing early in their period of office and is also a short period for the training of the members of the council. We consider that the existing provisions should be retained.

POWERS, PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES.

It has not been suggested to us from any source that the legislatures in India should be provided with a complete code of powers, privileges and immunities as is the case with most of the legislatures in other parts of the Empire. The matter has been generally dealt with by the enactment of a provision in their Acts of Constitution enabling the legislatures to define their own powers, privileges and immunities, with the restriction that they should not exceed those for the time being enjoyed by the British House of Commons. Eventually the doubt similar provision will be made in the constitution of British India. But we are of opinion that at present such action would be premature. At the same time we feel that the legislatures and the members thereof have not been given by the Government of India Act all the protection that they need. Under the statute there is freedom of speech in all the legislatures and immunity from the jurisdiction of the Courts in respect of speeches or votes. Under the rules the Presidents have been given considerable powers for the maintenance of order, but there the matter ends.

We think that members of the legislatures in India should be exempt from sitting as jurors or assessors in criminal trials. This can be secured by the ordinary law under which local governments already possess power to exempt classes of persons. The position may be made even more secure by an amendment of section 320 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, so as to include members among the permanent exemptions.

Similarly we think that the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, might well be amended for the purpose of granting to members immunity from arrest and imprisonment for civil causes during the sessions of the legislatures and for periods of a week immediately preceding and following actual meetings.

Derogatory comments on the proceedings and conduct of the Chambers in India would probably be regarded from the point of view of the British Houses of Parliament as the most common form of breach of privilege at the present time. No party, whether government or non-official, is exempt from structures of this character. As the government and the legislatures become more truly responsible, it may be necessary to provide some check on the liberty of the press in this respect. But we are not at present prepared to advocate any step in this direction.

We are given to understand that there are at present no means of dealing with the corrupt influencing of votes within the legislature. We are unanimously of opinion that the influencing of votes of members by bribery, intimidation and the like should be legislated against. Here again we do not recommend that the matter should be dealt with as breach of privilege. We advocate that these offences should be made penal under the ordinary law.

It is common knowledge that recently one of the High Courts was moved to intervene and did in fact intervene for the purpose of preventing a President from putting a certain motion to the council. An appeal for the purpose of deciding whether the Court had jurisdiction to issue an injunction on the President was disposed of on other grounds, and unfortunately the question is still unsettled, except in so far as it has been answered in the affirmative by a single judge. We have no hesitation in recommending that the matter should be placed beyond doubt, and that legislation should be undertaken either in England or in India barring the courts from premature interference with the Presidents of the councils. We do not of course suggest that the Courts should be debarred from deciding on the validity of any action already taken in the legislatures.

Our attention has been invited to the fact that under section 110 of the Government of India Act the immunity granted to the Governor-General, the Governors and the other high officials mentioned there in is incomplete and unsatisfactory. They are exempted merely from the original jurisdiction of the High Courts and though this may have been a sufficient provision in times when the Government of India was permanently located at Calcutta, it is of little value in the present day. We think that of the immunity is to be maintained, it should be made complete, and that the jurisdiction of all Courts should be barred in respect of the matters referred to in clause (a), (b) and (c) of sub-section (1).

The division of functions between the central and provincial governments and between the reserved and the transferred sides effects the function both of the provincial legislatures and also of the provincial executive governments. We propose, therefore, to refer to this question before dealing with our recommendations in regard to the provincial executive governments. The main question is whether any existing reserved subjects should be transferred to the administration of Ministers. The local governments, except in regard to the two subjects in Assam, to which we shall refer, and most of the Indian witnesses before us though their arguments differ, have arrived at the same conclusion in this respect, namely, that no further subjects should be transferred to Ministers at the present time. We are all satisfied that no recommendations which we may make within the terms of our reference will satisfy all sections of political opinion. We are, however, agreed that this is not a complete answer to the question which has been referred to us. We, moreover, hold the view that a considerable volume of Indian opinion recognises that the transfer of more subjects will effect a constitutional advance. We therefore consider that if there are

subjects which can be transferred, without disturbing the balance of the constitution and without affecting the basis upon which stable government depends, and which will accord a further field of activities to the Ministers, there is a *prima facie* reason for the transfer of such subjects, and it is in the light of this opinion that we have examined the list of provincial subjects.

DETAILED RECOMMENDATIONS FOR TRANSFER OF SUBJECTS.

We now proceed to detail our recommendations in regard to the subjects mentioned in the schedule of provincial subjects annexed to the Devolution Rules. We have no recommendations to make for the transfer of any subjects which we have not mentioned; but as a general minor recommendation we recommend that the two schedules should be examined and the list should be rearranged on a more logical basis. We would point out, for example, that it is not possible by an examination of the list of provincial subjects to ascertain which of those subjects are reserved without a reference to the list of transferred subjects, and again some of the minor subjects specifically mentioned, for example, coroners, seems already to be included within the scope of larger subjects.

No. 5 Education.—This subject is already a transferred subject with certain limitations. The only limitations which we consider can be modified at present are those contained in clause (b) of the description, which relate to the portions of the subject which are subject to legislation by the Indian legislature. These are divided into three heads. The third head relating to education in Bengal is now nearly spent, and the restriction in it need not continue. The utility of the first head regarding the control of the establishment, etc., of new Universities is also in our opinion exhausted. The provision was framed about the time that the report of the Sadler Commission was under examination, and since then several new Universities have been established by Acts of local legislatures. The exclusions from the provincial subject contained in clause (a) of the description will also permit Universities of a central character in Governors' Provinces to be constituted by Acts of the Indian legislature. We therefore recommend that the first head in clause (b) should now be deleted. The second head must be retained as it relates to powers which could not validly be given to a University by the local legislature.

No. 7 Irrigation.—The description of the subject includes many items besides irrigation proper. A majority of us are of opinion that the whole subject is so closely connected with the Land Revenue as to be inseparable from it and further that in the case of large new projects it is essential that there should be control. We therefore recommend by a majority, that the subject should not be transferred, but this recommendation is subject to the reservation that the question may be further considered in a particular province where special circumstances may render it desirable to transfer any item included under this description.

No. 8 Land Revenue.—We recommend that no change should be made. We consider that this subject is the basis of the administration, and further that as the agency is the same for Law and Order, the subject should only be transferred when Law and Order is transferred.

No. 12 Fisheries. This subject is transferred in all provinces except Assam, and the local government is prepared for it to be transferred in Assam also. We recommend that this action should be taken.

No. 14 Forests.—This subject is transferred in Bombay and Burma, and, though other local governments object to the transfer, we find it difficult to assign any grounds of principle for opposing the transfer in other provinces also. We recommend that it be transferred in other provinces, now unless any local government on examination of the position can make out a convincing case against the transfer in its own province.

No. 15 Land Acquisition.—The *prima facie* reasons for not transferring this subject are not very clear. A difficulty has however been pointed out to us in connection with the acquisition of land for the central government. We ourselves see no objection to the transfer of this subject in so far as it relates to purely provincial land acquisition but this is a matter on which the provincial governments should be definitely consulted before any action is taken.

No. 16 Excise.—The subject is transferred in all provinces except Assam. The local government does not object to, and we recommend, its transfer in that province.

No. 18 Provincial Law Reports.—The subject is so intimately concerned with the High Courts that we consider a reference should be made to them before a final decision is arrived at, but, subject to this reservation, we ourselves see no reason why the subject should not be transferred.

No. 26.—Industrial matters included under the following heads, namely:—

- (a) factories;
- (b) settlement of labour disputes;
- (c) electricity;
- (d) boilers;
- (e) gas;
- (f) smoke nuisances; and
- (g) welfare of labour, including provident funds, industrial insurance (general, health and accident) and housing.

We have repeated the full description of this subject because our recommendations involve that the various heads of which it is composed should be treated differently. We recommend that (d) boilers, (e) gas, and housing from amongst the questions referred to in (g) should be transferred, those which are now subject to legislation by the Indian legislature continuing to be so subject after they have been transferred. The main reason why we have decided that certain of the heads should be retained as provincial reserved subjects is that the central government is concerned in the administration of the heads retained as reserved subjects and can maintain a control which would be lost if they were transferred. This is particularly the case in regard to factories, settlement of labour disputes and welfare of labour including provident funds and industrial insurance. We are agreed that legislation on these matters should be conducted on uniform lines. It might be urged that it would be possible to secure

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this by the provision that they should be subject to legislation by the Indian legislature. In our opinion, however, in these respects the central government must not only have power to legislate but must also have a corresponding power to carry out its laws. So long as the central government retains its powers of superintendence, direction and control over the administration of the provincial reserved subjects, the classification of these matters as provincial reserved matters may be supported, because the agency for carrying out the duties in connection with these matters is a local agency. We are, however, looking forward to the time when further constitutional changes will be introduced in India, and we are anxious to avoid any decision at the moment which can be regarded as finally deciding that these matters are solely matters of provincial concern. In regard to the remaining matters which we recommend should be retained as provincial reserved subjects, such subjects as a subject intimately connected with factories and electricity is a subject over which it is desirable that there should be an opportunity of central control, at any rate if developments on a large scale are proposed.

No. 27. Stores and Stationery.—The subject is transferred, but it is subject in the case of imported goods and stationery to such rules as may be prescribed by the Secretary of State in Council. We recommend that this restriction be removed. This will necessitate the deletion of these words in the schedules of provincial and also of transferred subjects.

No. 43. Provincial Government Presses.—We recommend that the question of whether this subject cannot be transferred should be examined.

SUBJECTS SUBJECT TO LEGISLATION BY INDIAN LEGISLATURE.

It will be convenient at this stage to return to the subject of the control of provincial legislation by the prescription that subjects are "subject to legislation by the Indian legislature." The effect of this restriction is that the central legislature can legislate upon these subjects without restriction, and that the provincial councils can only legislate after previous sanction has been obtained to the proposed legislation. On the other hand, if the restriction is not embodied in the description of any provincial subject, the central legislature can legislate in regard to such subject only if previous sanction has been obtained, and the provincial councils can legislate without restriction. We have recommended in the preceding paragraph one minor modification in the list. This restriction has been very widely attacked, but the only specific recommendations for modification which we have received have been made by Nawab Bahadur Syed Nawab Ali Chaudhury. He recommends that the prescription be withdrawn in the following cases: (i) Land Acquisition, (ii) High Courts, Chief Courts and Courts of Judicial Commissioners and any Courts of criminal jurisdiction, and (iii) the Industrial matters in entry No. 26 of the list of provincial subjects which are now subject to legislation by the Indian legislature. In regard to the third class we have indicated in the preceding paragraph reasons why it should continue to be subject to legislation by the Indian legislature, and we also consider that no change should be made in regard to the other two cases.

CENTRAL SUBJECTS.

We have considered the question of the classification of central subjects as provincial subjects, and we have no recommendations to make, except that we think the words in item 20 of the central schedule which require the order of the Governor-General-in-Council to be made after consultation with the local governments should be modified so as to provide that such order shall be made with the concurrence of the local government or local governments concerned.

D.—THE PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT.

WORKING OF DYARCHY.

The framers of the present constitution left much to the growth of conventions, but in the light of the evidence before us we are convinced that the growth of conventions requires a much longer term than the six-year period, and that to ensure the satisfactory working of the Act in the manner in which its framers intended that it should be worked, more definite provisions are necessary. In the administration of a province there must be many questions which must naturally be the subject of cabinet consultation. In regard to such questions the Joint Committee indicated their view that the habit of joint deliberation between the Members of the Executive Council and the Ministers sitting under the chairmanship of the Governor should be carefully fostered. They observed that there cannot be too much mutual advice and consultation on such subjects, but that they nevertheless attached the highest importance to the principle that, when once opinions have been freely exchanged and the last word has been said, there ought then to be no doubt whatever as to where the responsibility for the decision lay. It was intended that dyarchy should be worked as dyarchy and not as a unitary government; that there should be joint meeting for the purposes of informing one side of the action being taken on the other side of the government, and for mutual influence and discussion; but that it should be clear which part of the government is responsible for any decision taken. The evidence appears to indicate that dyarchy in different provinces and sometimes at different times in the same province, has been worked in very different ways. In order to secure the working of dyarchy in the manner intended, there should in our opinion be a definite rule under the Act, that is, in the Devolution Rules, which would reinforce the convention that questions of importance should

be considered by the Governor sitting at a joint meeting with the Executive Council and the Ministers. The decision would be arrived at on the side of government concerned with the subject. In a case of doubt the Governor would decide, and the Governor would also decide which cases were of importance. A rule on these lines would correspond with rule 5 of the Fundamental Rules made by the Secretary of State in Council under section 96B of the Act. As it would be a rule under the Act it would supersede any rules of business made under section 49, sub-section (2).

At the conference held in Burma at which the questions which have been referred to us were considered, it was recommended that a rule should be inserted as Rule 9A in the Devolution Rules to the following effect:—

"In all matters whether affecting transferred or reserved subjects, which in the opinion of the Governor involve any question of general policy, the Governor shall, and in all other matters, whether affecting transferred or reserved subjects, the Governor may, order the matter and the question involved to be brought for consideration and decision before a meeting of the Executive Council and his Ministers sitting together. The decision of the majority shall prevail. The provisions of sections 50 and 51 of the Act shall apply to such a meeting. The opinion of the Governor as to whether any matter involves any or what questions of general policy shall be final."

JOINT RESPONSIBILITY OF MINISTERS.

Another fundamental question in the working of the provincial executive government is that of the joint responsibility of Ministers. The difficulties in the way of establishing joint responsibility in India are doubtless great. It is, for example, difficult to select Ministers from a single well-organised party, and this is particularly so where the main Hindu and Muhammadan communities are keenly divided in a local council or where there are other communal differences of an acute character. Joint responsibility practically also involves the recognition of a Chief Minister, and the difficulties to which we have just adverted are thereby enhanced; but we do not wish to suggest that these difficulties are insurmountable. We are convinced that joint responsibility of the Ministers is of the very essence of the present constitution. The object of the reforms was not merely to train Indians in administration; that could have been secured by other means. The object was to introduce an approach to cabinet government for the transferred side of the administration, and until this is accomplished, there will be, in our opinion, little training in responsible government. It has been suggested that sub-section (3) of section 52 of the Act implies that the Governor on the transferred side will act on the advice of the individual Minister, but we do not subscribe to this view. There are, however, some provisions in the Rules under the Act and also in the Instrument of Instructions which suggest that the Governor in relation to transferred subjects should be guided by the advice of the individual Minister. Rule 10 of the Devolution Rules and clause III of the Instrument of Instructions are examples of the provisions to which we are referring. We suggest that the Government of India should examine all the rules and the Instrument of Instructions in order that, where necessary, they may be amended with a view of indicating clearly that the ideal is that the administration on the transferred side should be conducted by a jointly responsible Ministry.

CHOICE OF MINISTERS.

Some of the difficulties in the way of the introduction of a system of joint responsibility in India are indicated by suggestions which have been made in the evidence tendered to us. For example, a witness from the Punjab, who supports joint responsibility, has recommended that the cabinet should be so constituted that no community preponderates in it, and that, so long as there is communal representation in the council, the Minister selected to represent a community should be acceptable to the majority of the members belonging to it in the council. The close ties which are required for a system of joint responsibility can scarcely be expected, if the members of the cabinet are definitely to be chosen by the community. It is not possible to provide for communal representation in it and also for each Minister to be acceptable to the majority of the members belonging to his community. By this we do not of course mean to suggest that joint responsibility involves by any means the choice of a cabinet from a single community.

Some witnesses have also suggested that the Ministers should be appointed by the Governor from a panel selected by the council. The intention is presumably that the panel should be chosen by a system of proportional representation. It is clear that this system also would not tend to facilitate the growth of the ideal of joint responsibility, and might even operate to prevent its growth. Mr. Kelkar, one of the witnesses who made this suggestion, in the course of his oral examination, admitted that it

would serve his purpose, if the Governor sent for prominent members of the council and consulted them so as to find out which members have the largest amount of support in the council. He, however, adhered to his view that the panel system would be preferable if the council was divided into two or three equal parties. We are not prepared to support any recommendation on these lines.

SALARY OF MINISTERS.

Section 52, sub-section (1), of the Act provides that the Minister shall receive the same salary as is payable to a Member of the Executive Council in the province, unless a smaller salary is provided by a vote of the council. The implication was that the Minister's position should bear some relation to that of a Member of the Executive Council, and that he should, therefore, draw about the same salary. In Bengal the legislative council this year has refused to provide any salary for the Ministers, and in the Central Provinces it has provided a salary of Rs. 2 per annum only. The Bengal Government suggest that it was probably never contemplated that the council would refuse to grant any salaries to the Ministers, and, if it was not intended that the council should have the power of preventing any Ministers being appointed, some amendment of the Act is required, either to restrict the limits within which the salaries of the Ministers may be fixed, or to give the Governor power to authorize expenditure on the salaries of the Ministers. The Government of Bihar and Orissa have also referred to this point. They state that there is reason to apprehend an undignified and unpleasant situation, if the present provisions are continued. It was never intended by Parliament that the Act should give power to the councils to decide whether Ministers were or were not to form a part of the government, and Parliament did intend that the Ministers should get a reasonable salary. The question is, of course, connected with the responsibility of the Ministers to the council to which we have referred above. We have made definite proposals with the object of securing that this responsibility shall be real. Nevertheless, we see considerable advantages in retaining also the constitutional position that disapproval of a Minister's policy may be indicated by a motion for the reduction of his salary. We therefore desire to retain this power, and yet to accompany it by provisions which will secure that the Ministers shall receive a reasonable salary. We accordingly recommend that section 52, sub-section (1), of the Government of India Act should be amended in the following respects. In the first place, that section should provide that a Minister of a province should ordinarily receive the same salary as a Member of the Executive Council in that province. Secondly, power should be given to vary by an Act of the local legislature the salary fixed by the section so that it shall not be less than three-fifths of, nor more than, the salary payable to a Member of the Executive Council in that province. In the third place the section should provide for the making of rules to enable a formal reduction of a Minister's salary to be moved at the time of the demands for Grants as a method of expressing his policy.

CONTROL OF THE GOVERNOR.

We have indicated the nature of the evidence tendered to us in regard to the control of the Governor over his Ministers and have included our findings in this respect in Part I. The Governor is empowered by sub-section (3) of section 52 of the Act to direct in regard to the administration of transferred subjects that action shall be taken other than that recommended by the advice of his Ministers. We agree that this control by the Governor over the Ministers is an essential part of the existing constitution and that we are, therefore, unable even if we desired to do so, to recommend that the limitation upon the powers of the Ministers imposed by it should be eliminated, and the Governor be reduced to the position of a constitutional Governor. The Joint Committee state that the Governor should never "hesitate to point out to the Ministers what he thinks is the right course or to warn them, if he thinks they are taking the wrong course. But, if, after hearing all the arguments, Ministers should decide not to adopt his advice, then, in the opinion of the Committee, the Governor should ordinarily allow Ministers to have their way, fixing the responsibility upon them, even if it may subsequently be necessary for him to veto any particular piece of legislation. It is not possible but that India, as in all other countries, mistakes will be made by Ministers, acting with the approval of a majority of the legislative council, but there is no way of learning except through experience and by the realization of responsibility."

In deciding whether he should not accept the advice of his Ministers it was intended that the Governor should be guided by the Instrument of Instructions. We consider that the Instrument of Instructions does not entirely give effect to the view of the Joint Committee as embodied in the passage we have cited. Clause VI of the Instrument of Instructions, for example, merely provides that the Governor shall have due regard to the relations of the Minister with the legislative council and to the wishes of the people of the province as expressed by their representatives in the council, and this does not indicate that the Governor should normally accept the advice of his Ministers which was, we think, the view of the Joint Committee. We accordingly recommend that clause VI of the Instrument of Instructions should be redrawn so as to provide that, subject to a power of interference to prevent unfair discrimination between classes and interests, to protect minorities and to safeguard his own responsibility for reserved subjects and in regard to the interests of the members of the permanent services, the Governor should not dissent from the opinion of his Ministers. In this connection we would also refer to the existence of the power of resignation, and in regard to it we recommend that provisions, as far as possible following the legislative practice, should be made in the Devolution Rules giving a Minister who has resigned the right to make in the council a personal explanation of the causes of his resignation.

RULES OF EXECUTIVE BUSINESS.

Many suggestions have been made that the rules of Executive Business made by the Governors of the various provinces under sub-section (2) of section 49 of the Act are not in conformity with the intention of the constitution. By the courtesy of the Governors of all provinces we have been enabled to examine the rules which have been made, and we only propose to refer to points where we consider that the rules can be generally amplified with advantage. (a) We think that, where this is not already the case, the rules might, with advantage provide that a Member or a Minister in regard to any case in his own department should be able to make a recommendation to the Governor that it should be considered before the joint cabinet or before that side of the Government which is directly concerned in it. (b) Complaints have been received that the rules under which a right of access to the Governor is accorded to Secretaries and to Heads of Departments have not worked well on the transferred side. As a matter of fact these rights are not confined to that side. Under the present constitution it is not intended that the Governor shall restrict his functions to those of a constitutional Governor. It is only therefore proper that the Secretaries to Government and such permanent Heads of the Departments as are so privileged should acquaint the Governor with the actual course of administration. The Governor should be borne in mind that the Secretaries are Secretaries to Government and not Secretaries to the individual Minister or Member of Council. To remove the suspicion that this right is capable of being used to influence the Governor behind the back and without the knowledge of the Minister we recommend that, where this is not already the case, a rule should be included in the Rules of Business requiring the Secretary in the Department or other officer with a right of direct access, to inform his Minister of every case where there is a difference between them and of all other important cases which he proposes to refer to the Governor. (c) In the present connection we have been informed that in a certain province the Ministers had to ask for an interview with the Governor before it was accorded. We understand that such a procedure is exceptional, and we believe that a special day in each week is generally set apart by the Governors for interviews with their Ministers. This seems to us the correct procedure. Any such arrangement would, of course, be in addition to the right of each Minister to ask for an interview with the Governor on special occasions.

TEMPORARY ADMINISTRATION OF TRANSFERRED SUBJECTS IN AN EMERGENCY.

The Bengal Government have raised a minor point in regard to the temporary administration by the Governor of transferred subjects in cases of emergency. Such administration is provided for by the Transferred Subjects (Temporary Administration) Rules made under the proviso to sub-section (3) of section 52 of the Act. Clause (2) of rule 2 of that rule provides that the Governor may in the case of a vacancy in the Ministry, if it cannot be provided for by entrusting the administration of the subjects to an available Minister, himself temporarily administer the subjects. The Bengal Government suggest that the intention is evidently that the Governor shall have no discretion, but that he must take charge of these subjects in such circumstances. We agree that the word "may" should therefore be changed to "shall".

In regard to these rules also Sir K. V. Reddi has suggested that the powers of the Governor should be restricted. He would provide that the Governor shall not do anything or make any appointment or initiate any policy which the previous Minister had already objected to or disapproved of. We think it is clear that when conditions arise, as in Bengal and in the Central Provinces at the present time, such a restriction would be impossible. We are accordingly unable to support the recommendation.

CONTROL OVER SERVICES.

We have received many complaints that the control of the Ministers over the services is insufficient. The position is that up to the present the control over the All-India Services has been vested in the Secretary of State in Council. In the future, however, if the recommendations of the Lee Commission are given effect to, the Ministers will be given much greater powers of control. Decisions upon the removal of officers from the services are about to be taken, and we have, therefore, not examined this question in detail. We must, however, state our definite opinion that it is essential in the interests of India that the position of the services should be safeguarded. We agree that the services should be protected in the exercise of their functions and in the enjoyment of their recognized rights and privileges, and we trust that any action necessary to secure this will be taken. We are agreed that it is undesirable that Ministers should have control over recruitment which we would entrust to the proposed Public Service Commission or Commissions.

In connection with this question there is, however, one further point to which we desire to refer, namely, the representation of the various communities in the permanent civil services in India. We recognize this question has a bearing upon the subject matter of an enquiry. The point has been raised by the Muhammadan community in particular. We consider that it is impossible to fix any percentage for the representation of the communities in the services by statutory rule, and the utmost action that is possible is to arrive at some formula which will meet the point. We think that such a formula might run as follows:—

"In the rules for recruitment Government should provide that, with due regard to efficiency, all communities should secure representation in the public services."

One view is that there should be an efficiency bar for each service, and if a due representation of persons who have passed that efficiency bar cannot be obtained from a particular community, it will be clearly impossible to give such representation to that community. Subject to this,

however, such representation, if necessary by nomination, should be accorded.

COUNCIL SECRETARIES.

We have received some suggestions in regard to the appointment of Council Secretaries. Sir P. C. Mitter, for example, has suggested that in lieu of Council Secretaries whose salaries are voted, Ministers should be given parliamentary private secretaries. He suggests that rules should be framed so as to enable the Governor, in consultation with the Ministers, to appoint such persons. It is not clear that Council Secretaries have hitherto been at any rate uniformly a success. The Central Provinces Government, for example, state that Council Secretaries were appointed, but they did not make their influence felt or win a recognized position. In the opinion of that Government the existing method of classing as a failure. In Bihar and Orissa also, where a suggestion has been made that Council Secretaries should be appointed to take the place of the ordinary departmental secretaries for work in the council with the motive of eliminating the suspicion of official influence over the Ministers, the Bihar and Orissa Ministers observe that they cannot do without their departmental secretaries who are in constant touch with the departments and are, therefore, in the opinion of these Ministers in a better position to give them the assistance they need than any Council Secretaries. They think that such appointment will at the most only give a training to some members of the legislative council and even this requires mature consideration. Whatever may be the case as regards Council Secretaries in departments dealing with reserved subjects we think that in departments dealing with transferred subjects they should be able to fill a useful position. They should not only be able to assist the Ministers, but they should also be able to obtain a training which should assist in fitting them for future appointment as Ministers. We consider, therefore, that the provision enabling such appointments to be made should be retained for use in those provinces where such appointments are desired. In regard to the appointment of Council Secretaries on the reserved side, we would retain the existing provisions. On the transferred side, however, we think that the Act should be amended so as to provide that the Minister should make recommendations for the appointment of Council Secretaries for the approval of the Governor, and that the Council Secretaries on the transferred side should hold office during the Ministers' pleasure. It may be constitutionally inexpedient to provide definitely for the latter provision in the statute. We consider, however, that on the transferred side of the administration the Council Secretaries should hold an advisory office with the Minister. This is on the part of patronage, which we consider should be vested in the Ministers. When Council Secretaries are appointed we consider that they should receive a reasonable salary, and accordingly, on the analogy of the arrangement we have suggested as regards the Ministers' salaries, we would provide that their salaries should be determined by an Act of the local legislature. It is impossible, we think, in this case to provide in the statute for any limits to the salaries which may be fixed by such Acts. Further, in our opinion, it is unnecessary to provide that there should be any opportunity to reduce the salaries of Council Secretaries during the course of the discussion on appropriation.

E.—FINANCES OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

The intention of the Government of India in proposing the constitution of finance departments in the provinces was explained in paragraph 14 of their First Despatch, on financial constitutional reforms. The intention was that the withdrawal of external control over finance implied the substitution of effective control within the province and that control was to be provided partly by the Finance Department. The functions of the Finance Department were to be in no sense overreaching. The Finance Department proposed by the Government of India was not to be a body that either dictated or vetoed policy. It was required to watch and advise in the financial provisions which are needed to give effect to policy. It was to be able to criticize proposals; to ask for further consideration; to point out defects in methods of assessment and collections; to demand justification for new expenditure; and to press the necessity for economy in regard to expenditure on a particular object. In the last resort, however, the Government of India definitely indicated that administrative considerations must prevail. If the dispute regarding expenditure related to a reserved subject the Finance Member might be overruled by the Governor in Council. If on the other hand it related to expenditure on a transferred subject the Minister in charge of the particular subject was to be able to overrule the objection, taking the full responsibility for so doing. The Government of India explained that in theory in England the Minister concerned would require to obtain the endorsement of the Cabinet to his views in such a case. In an Indian province he would need only the concurrence of the Governor.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

The provisions governing the constitution and functions of the Finance Department are contained mainly in rules 36 to 45 of the Devolution Rules. The main functions of the Department are described in rule 37. Later also, the Department is required to prepare the statement of estimated revenue and expenditure and any supplementary estimates of demands which have to be submitted to the vote of the council. The rule provides also that the department should examine and advise on all schemes of new expenditure and should decline to provide in the estimates for any scheme which has not been so examined. This is one of the few overriding powers vested in the Finance Department by the rules. Under rule 38 the Finance Department only has general power to sanction

appropriation from one major, minor or subordinate head to another. Otherwise, generally speaking, it is provided that the Finance Department shall be consulted on proposals involving expenditure, reduction of revenues and matters of a like nature. The reports of the Finance Department are forwarded to the department concerned, and the Finance Department is empowered to require that they shall be submitted to the Governor for the orders of the local government. The Auditor-General has definitely indicated that when such a report on an expenditure proposal is received by a Transferred Department, the Minister in charge may overrule the Finance Department, unless the Finance Department has definitely required that the Minister shall refer the case to the Governor. In doing so, of course, the Minister, in the words of the First Reforms Despatch, which we have cited, would take full responsibility. The definite provision that the Finance Department may require that its reports in particular cases should be submitted to the Governor indicates that it is not even necessary for him in all cases to obtain the concurrence of the Governor in the manner suggested in the First Reforms Despatch, though doubtless he would normally, when assuming responsibility for such action, do so.

A concrete objection to the control of the Finance Department has been taken by Mr. Ghuznavi in his evidence with reference to the powers given by rule 31 (g) (3). Mr. Ghuznavi admits that this provision which requires the Finance Department to decline to provide in the estimates for any scheme which has not been examined by the Department was not been examined by the Department was not to be a guard against waste, but he says, that the provision has been found to be a vest of excessive powers in the Finance Department. The working of this rule was definitely referred to by Mr. Marr, Financial Secretary to the Government of Bengal, and he mentioned cases in which provision had been made in the estimates for schemes which had not been fully worked out and the department concerned failed in consequence to utilise the provisions included in the estimates. We are in favour of any modification of the provision which we regard as a necessary check upon the waste of public funds.

General allegations against the Finance Department are made in the evidence given by Mr. Kelkar, Mr. Chintamani and Sir P. C. Mitter. Mr. Chintamani, for example, referred to the wide scope and vast powers of the Finance Department, and also to its importance and its all-pervading nature; nevertheless, without committing himself to details, he agreed that control of the nature of treasury control in England is wholesome and necessary. In our opinion, however, the evidence of most of the witnesses against the control of the Finance Department is largely based upon misapprehensions. The control of the Finance Department is not only irksome to officers of the Transferred Departments, but officers of the Reserved Departments and of the central government often experience the same feeling. We are also told that Departments in England are at times equally impatient of treasury control. We are agreed that a control of the nature provided in the Devolution Rules is necessary, and we do not consider that any substantial modification of those provisions can be made.

THE FINANCE MEMBER.

Rule 36 provides that the Finance Department shall be under the control of a Member of the Executive Council. This is in accordance with the original recommendations of the Government of India in the First Reforms Despatch, where they stated that "convenience and economy both suggest that the whole financial control should be under one roof especially as at the outset the work on transferred subjects will be a small part of the whole. The department should be a reserved one." This provision has been strongly objected to in the evidence adduced before us. We, however, feel that the real objections are not that the Finance Member is a Member of the Executive Council, but that he is a member of the Government and often in charge of large spending departments. The Auditor-General has suggested that it would be theoretically advisable that the Member in charge of the Finance Department should have no other functions. In this connection the question of expense is obviously a matter for consideration. We have, however, thought that he should not be in charge of any of the main spending departments. Otherwise, there must be a tendency for him to provide funds for his own departments at the expense of others particularly because of his knowledge of surplus revenues which are available for expenditure at a particular time. We note, however, that actually the Finance Department is not vested with the power to allocate revenue for expenditure in regard to transferred and reserved subjects. Rule 31 provides that the framing of proposals for such expenditure shall be a matter of agreement between the two sides of the administration. We think that the rule does not perhaps very clearly indicate that it applies not only to the distribution of revenues on the occasion of the preparation of the annual estimates of revenue and expenditure, but also to the allocation of revenues which may become available during the course of a particular financial year owing to the failure of one department or another to expend the funds allotted to it. We recommend, therefore, that rule 31 should be expanded to indicate clearly that it applies in such cases as well as in the case of the distribution of revenues when the annual estimates are being prepared.

JOINT VOTES SEPARATE PURSE.

Before the inauguration of the reforms the Government of India carefully considered the alternatives of providing that the expenditure of the Governor in Council and of the Governor acting with his Ministers should be provided from a joint or a separate purse. They finally came to the conclusion that it was advisable definitely to divide the revenues and the balances at the credit of each province between the two

(Continued on page 13.)

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The Bombay Chronicle

MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1925.

A MOCKERY.

When the Reforms Enquiry Committee was appointed, the Government took good care to over-weigh it with reactionary elements and ensure the production of a majority-report in favour of a bureaucratic supremacy. The result accords with the forecast, and, thanks to the loyalty of Sir Mahmud Shafi and the Maharajah of Burdwan, the Government are able to flaunt a majority-report enlarging the authority of the Executive and denuding the Legislature of its limited powers of remonstrance. The minority consisting of Sir Sivaswami Iyer, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. Jinnah and Dr. Paranjpye have produced a report effectively exposing the impossibility of working the Reforms Scheme either as an instrument of good government or as a preparation for democracy though their own presentation of the country's demand is not as emphatic as was expected. As the Government of India have sent the reports without a despatch of their own, we presume they are on the side of the angels and favour the perpetuation of a counter-fet system calculated to thwart Responsible Government. Consider the broad aspects of the case. Does the majority-report contemplate provincial autonomy? Does it favour the approximation of responsibility in the Executive Council? Does it recommend larger powers to Ministers in the control of officers serving them? Does it add to the authority of the Legislature either at the centre or in the provinces? The common answer to all these questions is on emphatic No. Indeed the majority-report is intended permanently to entangle the country in the toils of divide rule and no self-respecting Indian can support the scheme of suggestions offered on behalf of the Government. To serious patriots, the occasion is not one for declamatory rhetoric since officials are, verbal extenuations apart, utterly opposed to the realisation of Responsible Government; their snarling evidence before the Lee Commission proved their hostility to Indian control and the findings of the Muddiman-majority confirm our worst suspicions. If government has been carried on in the provinces, it is not because of the observance of diarchy but because of the protective colouring

assumed by an unregenerate system at the approach of Reforms. The Reports may be studied from two angles: there is in the first place the substance of argument and in the second place there is the list of innovations. In both these respects the Minority has refuted the reactionaries in language of stately restraint. If the opinion of the majority, representing the official rubber-stamp, is to prevail in an investigation in which they themselves were on trial, the outcome would be a mockery past forbearance, and the public should think of some legislation discouraging enquiries which in intent are false, frivolous, and vexatious. Diarchy was fabricated as means for side-tracking the growth of the Minto-Morley Reforms. The vertical cut in the fabric of civil administration was the artifice. Mr. Montagu explained in the House of Commons that "this procedure would be absolutely indefensible, if it were not for the fact that it was transitional." The evidence of Ministers before the Muddiman Committee showed that it was absolutely indefensible and totally unworkable; and during their tenure they accommodated themselves by patiently bearing up the emasculation of Mr. Montagu's purpose. From the Reports, it is evident that the Ministers as a rule did not enjoy the rights of joint consultation and the practice of joint responsibility. Indeed in Chapter X of the Minority Report, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru expresses his opposition to any mere transfer of portfolios since the practical difficulties of diarchy in civil administration are insuperable. The devices of the Majority are framed for the purpose of curtailing the rights of the Legislature. They begin by suggesting that the control of the Secretary of State should not, as a practice, be extended to "purely Indian interests." What these "purely Indian interests" follows the pleasure of the Secretary of State. As Sir Malcolm Hailey said in the Assembly, the Executive should be subject to some legislative control; if it is not responsible to the Assembly, it would remain answerable to Parliament and Parliament alone. The prospect of conventions are vain when the Civil Service is against any relaxation of the authority of the Secretary of State regarding them. The amendments to the Act and the rules preferred by the Majority are meant to circumscribe the province of the Legislatures, and they are a counterblast to the efforts of Swarajists. They resent "premature interference with the Presidents of Legislatures" though appeals to the Court to prevent illegalities; the Bengal Swarajists who restrained false procedure through the High Court are presented with this bouquet of "reform". The control by the Governor of the Ministers is to be so altered as to "provide that, subject to a power of interference to prevent unfair discrimination between classes and interests, to protect minorities and to safeguard his own responsibility for reserved subjects and in regard to the interests of the members of the permanent services, the Governor should not dissent from the opinion of his Ministers"—Para 101. This elaborate clause of immunity for vested interests and the Public Services is an insult to Ministers and a derogation to the Council. What, for example, is the Bombay Council worth if Ministers, responsible to the Legislature, are to be expressly put under the Government House yoke? The proposal is an encroachment on the privilege of the Council and a mutilation of Ministerial authority. With the experience of Bengal and the C. P. in view, the Council is deprived of the right to refuse salaries to the Ministers. In their twenty-third suggestion it occurs to the Majority that some subjects may be transferred—subjects like Gas and Boilers; there is not a ghost of provincial autonomy in the vicinity of the proposition. Further it is suggested that a member who moves the reduction of the Ministers' salary at the time of the budget-grant should "show" that he has the support of about one-third of the members of the Council. Instead of preferably leaving the problem to the vote of elected members, the Government seem to favour the loading of the dice to the help of official nepotism—a distinct raid on existing rights. The Muddiman-Camp further oppose the omission of whole grants—another thrust against constitutional opposition in a scandalous extremity. The entire scheme is for the continuance of an absolutely indefensible system which is mighty convenient for Government and for vulnerable points to disarm the Legislature. Then we are consoled with pregnant opinion that the division of functions should be "re-arranged on more logical basis." These refinements of illegality are meant to delude the public and it is for the public to realise the inwardness of official re-conquest. The answer of the Minority is as convincing as it is decisive. They batter down the preliminary bumbling that the

Reform Scheme is a potent thing which has never had a "fair trial". The first Councils exhausted good-will and the Ministers connected with the experiment have confessed to the futility of a "fair trial". Fraudulent absurdities do not improve by fair trial or by solicitations for "reasonable" men to come forward. The Minority stand for provincial autonomy and the administration of Civil Departments at the Centre, but the Government meet it with the monstrous suggestion that "any action necessary for the protection of the services in the exercise of their functions and in the enjoyment of their recognised rights and privileges should be taken." Responsible Government means the modification of their rights and privileges as dictators of policy above the reach and control of the legislature. It is a direct negation of the growth of responsible government. The Minority have proved it to the hilt that any trifling with Rules under Section 19A must be a puerile and wasteful expedient. Where they disagree with Mr. N. K. Kelkar's description of the Minister as a "mere adviser" to the Governor, they merely express a wish against the reality of the Ministers' experience. The Governor is bound by the Ministers' opinion, except when he thinks otherwise: a very meagre of responsibility. "The Minority come out well in their refutation of hoary fallacies. They adduce proofs against the convenient myth that if provincial responsibility is granted, the Council would explode law and order. The people of this country are more interested in public safety than any bird of passage, and trust alone can promote responsibility—to the people. The third-hand plea of the propagandist that the Depressed Classes would suffer under Ministers is answered by the simple fact that during the feint of Reforms it is the enthusiasm of the public which is doing more to the Depressed Classes than 150 years of bureaucratic fatherliness. The Minority are again on firm ground when they expose the pretence about limited electorates. In 1832, only 3 per cent of the British nation had the vote; in 1867, only 4.5 per cent; in 1884 only 18 per cent. It is the impetus of self-realisation and self-government that emancipated the voiceless. As for communal differences it is mainly the fruit of third-party government and it is confined to urban classes who live in its infectious reach. The Minority could have, with better emphasis, riddled the specious apology of reaction in the country; but they have in language of severe restraint answered the conspiracy of vested interests to thwart national aspirations. The Majority have produced an essay in insidious propaganda based on false assumptions regarding constitutional principles and Indian conditions; and their efforts remind one of the famous book on Chinese Metaphysics in which the author combined the information he gathered from the Encyclopaedia Britannica touching China on the one part and Metaphysics on the other.

THE CRIME OF COLOUR.

Providence helps those who help themselves, and the I. C. S. have again illustrated the famous maxim. During Lord Lytton's absence from Bengal, Sir John Kerr is to act as Governor, not Sir Abdur Rahim. A fortnight ago, it was announced that Sir Abdur Rahim had been invited to Europe to attend a Conference of International Jurists—a tremendous compliment, of course. We understand that Sir Abdur Rahim was due to leave India by last Saturday's mail steamer. Sensational developments intervened. Reuter cabled out last week that Lord Reading was going "Home" on leave and that Lord Lytton would act as Viceroy. No official announcement was made, but Reuter's enterprise seems to have anticipated the programme. On the day following, a bedraggled announcement was made at Delhi confirming the news and bearing the previous date. The plot thereupon thickened. We presumed that Sir Abdur Rahim, Senior Member in the Bengal Executive Council, would act in the place of Lord Lytton. He was Lord Ronaldshay's selection, the vice-president of the Bengal Executive Council, a stalwart who stood by the Government through thick and thin; he even bestrode the platform of the "Moslem Conference" which held a riotous and abortive sitting in honour of the "Ministerial Party" in Bengal. Before the Muddiman Committee, he put up a doughty fight against Provincial Autonomy; and he would not have made what in Clive Street was called at the time of Lord Sinha's appointment, a "Babu Governor." The vacancy was for a short period, and no catastrophic consequences would have ensued to the damage of the Empire if he had been selected. But for the offence of his being an Indian, we are sure he would not have been

passed over. The objection was insurmountable. Had it not been for the premature publication of the news, the long arm of coincidence would have quietly handed Sir Abdur Rahim into the cabin of the P. and O. boat and he would now have been recruiting himself with the pleasant gale of the Arabian Sea. Though we never agreed with his conservative politics, we always esteemed him for his ability, sincerity and personal independence; in point of talent he could hold the feeding bottle to Lord Lytton the discredit of whose chronic blunders he had to share. Two days ago, we published a message from Calcutta (not from the Associated Press) that the Bengal Muslims were in a ferment over the suspected design and that even the Surrendranath Tories had raised their leonine voice against possible injustice. A prolix telegram touching the subject was addressed to Delhi and we imagine the cable-company also benefited through overseas emission. The message hinted at the possibilities of political repercussion, especially on the eve of "delicate" developments. The governorship of Bengal is not a mere constitutional office; it is the core of European society. The Governor is expected to hold State-Balls and he is expected to rotate in what are called State-quadrilles. They are important contributions though they are not mentioned in the Instrument of Instructions or the Devolution Rules. The British are a conservative race and if there is one thing that an Englishman reveres, it is high life in which the majority of them cannot share. How preposterous would it be for an Indian to go in State to the Race course and hand over the Cup; and in Calcutta there is actually an institution called the Moderates' Plate. The race is not, however, to the swift, but to the white. Sir John Kerr—the poor martyr to duty was to go on leave—will shift to Bengal, his pay going up from Rs. 5,000 odd to Rs. 10,000 plus larger perquisites. Another Civilian will in the meanwhile hold the fort in Assam. The difficulties of the imperial problem are obvious. When Sir Krishna Gupta soared high, they invented a Fisheries Department and installed him there. When Sir Atul Chatterjee was running ahead of many Civilians in the governorship race, he was put on the Delhi track, Sir William Morris, slow in the uptake, was unobtrusively sent to Assam and then brought back to the U. P. as in a casual shuffle. We hope the present event at least will open the eyes of the Bengal Muslims. Sir Abdur Rahim was passed over not because he was a Hindu or a Muslim but because he committed the inexplicable offence of being born an Indian. We wonder if the fact will penetrate the skull of our communal politicians and make them realise the simple significance of Aesop's fable in which the cats fought over a loaf of a bread and submitted the exhibit for a simian award. Sir Abdur Rahim owes it to himself and to his community to step out and help in the welding of fearless nationalism. While we sympathise with Sir Abdur Rahim, we cannot withhold our congratulations to the Bengal Muslims on their well-merited lesson. Messrs. Fazlul Huq and Ghuznavi, please note.

Notes of the Day.

Clever Strategy.

Mr. Baldwin's speech on the trade union political levy was not merely admirable in tone; it was also a clever piece of strategy rendering possible an honourable retreat from an extremely awkward position to which the Conservative Party had driven the Party itself divided in its opinion about the political wisdom of the Bill, but there was also every likelihood of the whole Trade Union movement being roused to uncompromising opposition to it—an opposition which even the present Government with its majority could not afford to disregard. The Bill, in effect, sought to restrict the political activities of the Trade Unions who had won their rights after a bitter struggle. This reactionary proposal could only be justified if it was accompanied by a similar action against employers' organisations. Mr. Baldwin had a very difficult situation to meet and the manner in which he has handled it adds greatly to his prestige, though cynics may say that he has made a virtue of necessity. He has succeeded, by an appeal in the name of party loyalty and industrial peace in shelving the whole question indefinitely and earned for his party the rare credit of having refused to use a giant's strength like a giant.

The Bombay Council and Muddiman Report.

The Muddiman Committee's Report is accompanied by two bulky volumes containing the reports of the various Local Governments on the working of the first and the second, the present, "reformed" Council. These volumes afford, in some respects, a more illuminating revelation than does even the majority Report, of the bureaucratic conservatism which vainly seeks to bolster up the sham of diarchy. The Bombay Government in their report of the late Council say: "There are no well-defined parties in the

OUR EXCHANGE PROBLEM.

(BY B. F. MADON.)

The subject of reversion from the 25th. ratio to the present ratio of 15h. 4d. to the Rupee is once more very much to the fore since the 2 Bills put forward by Sir Purshotamdas Thakoredas in September 1924, and again in the present sessions of the Assembly. It will, therefore, be opportune to put before the public the whys and wherefores of this problem, so that they may clearly see what it is that we are fighting for.

Apologists of the Government policy have tried to lead the general public astray by purposely befogging the various issues. Where we ask for a reversion to the pre-war ratio, they pretend that we ask for stabilization, and then go off to explain that so long as exchange was kept stable at some figure, it did not matter what that figure was—it did not matter whether it was 16d. or 18d. or 25d. Where we complain of the losses on our exports, they beg the question by talking of the Exporter, and then go off at a tangent and talk of the profiteering to which all merchants are so prone, and ask the public to agree that they should not give any weight to such interested clamour.

It may, therefore, be useful to explain the elements of this problem—once more, and to make it clear to both our Legislators in Delhi and to the general public, why there cannot be any other ratio than the one deliberately adopted thirty years ago and why the adoption of any other ratio would be a fraud.

What is our Currency Problem?

It is said to be that of our rate of exchange. This is not correct to-day. Thirty years ago it was correct. Our rupee then was a piece of silver of a given weight and fineness and all values were measured then in silver. The problem then was what the rate of exchange of the rupee should be as compared to foreign currencies and it then depended on the price of silver. As this did not suit the Government owing to its budgets being constantly upset by the wide fluctuations of silver, and that mostly downwards, we had the Herschell Committee, and we deliberately discarded the silver standard, closed the mints to free coinage of silver, and adopted the gold standard in a form modified to suit the circumstances. We had no stock of gold on which we could base a gold currency, and so the device was adopted of making the existing coin—the rupee—serve as a gold certificate. The rupee was made a sort of ticket which entitled the holder to call for 16d. gold bar only for international payments, not for internal payments. The rupee thus became India's shilling, the standard being gold and so it was no longer a question of rate of Exchange between Silver and Gold.

To provide the gold that these international (Continued on page 27)

House and no leaders. There are prominent personalities whose utterances are listened to with respect and who may decisively influence the issue of a debate. But there is no acknowledged leader who can control effectively the votes of the smallest blocs in the House. In the present Council, there is, the Government report, a powerful and organised party of Swarajists; unfortunately it is pledged to a policy of refusal of political responsibility. The reference to the non-Brahmin and the Muslim blocs is not very complimentary and the following admission is reluctantly made: "Without adequate support from their followers the Ministers are obliged to rely largely for support upon the official vote and this has the effect of obscuring the distinction between them and the members of this Executive Government." The Muddiman Report is an affront to every self-respecting Indian. The Legislative Assembly which last year passed a resolution on self-government of which the Report is a cruel mockery may be expected to deal with it in the manner it deserves. Will the Bombay Council, however, bestir itself and place on record its condemnation of the Report? A motion for adjournment will be one way of doing so.

Sphinx's Riddle.

It is a welcome sign of the times that professors, who hold aloof from politics and anything that carries the slightest suggestion of politics, should bestir themselves and contribute their mite to the solution of what Mahatma appropriately described as a "communal puzzle." One such attempt has been made by Prof. R. D. Ranade of the Academy of Philosophy and Religion on the course of a discourse before the Philosophical Society of Nagpur. The lecture which is mainly devoted to the establishment of the claims of mysticism as the only and true "Pathway to God" refers to the contention of Dr. Paranjpye from the Presidential chair of the last National Liberal Federation. Prof. Ranade very emphatically pointed out that the correct solution of the "puzzle" which like the proverbial Sphinx's Riddle was facing every worker in India, lay not in abolishing God but in discovering the true conception of God. He illustrated the point by referring to the founders of historic Buddhism and Jainism as those who sought to "abolish God" but ended with becoming themselves substitutes of worship. He also referred to Positivists like Comte and Frederick Harrison who in their sceptical speculations regarding the Deity ended with worshipping each other. The solution of the problem, the lecturer pleaded, consisted in the vigorous study of Philosophy and the practice of true Religion. If members of different sects and religions but realise that the fundamentals of all religions are alike, much cause for bitterness will disappear. Philosophers and Moralists, no less than practical politicians, can do a great deal towards communal concord and unity by propagating right religious truth with the catholic outlook of Dr. Ranade.

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A MOUNTAIN IN LABOUR.

THE MUDDIMAN REPORT.

SNARLING REACTION

DYARCHY TO REMAIN.

MAJORITY SUGGEST CHANGES IN "RULES."

MINORITY'S REPLY.

DEMAND FOR PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY.

The Muddiman section recommends that by practice the Secretary of State's control should be relaxed on matters affecting purely Indian interests. The minority does not build up must hope on such a convention. The majority recommends that:

1. High officials in Sub-Section (1) of Section 119 of the Act should be exempt from the jurisdiction of all courts.

2. Courts be barred from premature interference with Presidents of Legislatures.

3. Presidents, Deputy Presidents and Council Secretaries should not be required to vacate seat on accepting their offices.

4. The powers of the Government of India should be relaxed so that the development of a particular industry being declared a central subject be exercised with the concurrence of the local Governments concerned.

5. The existing disqualification from membership of the legislature because of conviction by a criminal court be modified by increasing the period of sentence constituting disqualification from six months to a year and by enabling its removal by orders of the local Government instead of only by pardon.

6. Members of all Legislatures be exempted from serving as jurors or assessors and from arrest and imprisonment for civil causes during legislative session and a week before and after session.

7. Corrupt influencing of votes within any of the legislatures by bribery, intimidation and the like be made a penal offence.

The minority says it has no objection to the above seven recommendations. The majority recommends the constitution of two standing committees of the Indian Legislature on bills affecting Hindu and Mahomedan law respectively. The minority holds that the question has not been fully examined and that the existing safe-guards are sufficient against hasty legislation. While the majority permits that women be allowed to be elected or nominated as members of legislatures provided the legislature concerned passes a resolution approving of it, the minority is in favour of removing all restrictions by rules against women being enfranchised and elected to legislatures. The majority further recommends power for nomination of both official and non-official experts on bills and special representation for factory labour in Assembly, if possible by election. Dealing with the provincial Governments, the majority recommends with the general concurrence of the minority that:

1. The joint deliberations between the two halves on important questions be definitely enjoined by rules in the Devolution Rules.

2. The Devolution Rules and the Instrument of Instructions be modified to lay down the joint responsibility of the Ministry. This purpose the minority suggests should be achieved by amending the Act.

3. The Ministers should ordinarily receive the same salary as a member of the Executive Council in that province. However local legislature may, if it so desires fix the Ministers' salary at not less than three-fifths of the salary of the Executive Council and not more than the salary of Executive Councillors. The majority in this connection points out that it was never intended that there should be no Ministers. The motion for nominal reduction of salary during the voting on demands and a motion of no confidence should be allowed to enable the responsibility of Ministers to the Council being enforced. A notice of no confidence motion should be supported by one-third of the members of the Council and would then be discussed within ten days of notice. Ministers should also be allowed an opportunity for personal explanation to the Council of the causes of his resignation.

4. The control of the Governor over the Minister should be more expressly indicated by amending instrument of instruction that subject to the power of interference to prevent unfair discrimination between classes and interests and to protect the minorities and safeguard his own responsibility for the reserved subjects and the members of the services, the Governor should not dissent from the opinions of his Ministers.

5. The Council Secretaries should get a reasonable salary fixed by the legislature. The Minister should recommend their appointment to the Governor and they should vacate office with the Minister.

6. The word "may" be changed to "shall" in transferred subjects (temporary administration) rule.

7. The rules of executive business be changed enabling the member or Minister to recommend to the Governor that a subject be considered before joint Cabinet or before the side of the Government concerned. Secondly that Secretary or other Officer with the right of access of the Governor should inform the Minister of every case in which the deferred from the Minister and which he proposes to refer to the Governor. In this case the minority objects to the right of direct access to the Governor to the Secretary or other officer in the case of transferred departments.

The majority recommends the transfer of certain reserved subjects. It is stated in the minority report that on the basis of the terms of reference, Mr. Jinnah suggested all subjects except law and order be transferred.

The majority disagrees and recommends the transfer of Forests unless the local Government made out a convincing case against the proposal, the transfer of Fisheries and excise in Assam, transfer of boiler, gas and housing labour provided both to the central legislation. It is further recommended that the transfer of land acquisition, provincial law reports and provincial government presses be considered.

regards stores and stationery the removal of power of the Secretary of State for framing rules in respect of imported stores and stationery is suggested. A rearrangement on a more logical basis is recommended of subjects annexed to the Devolution Rules. It is recommended that the powers be modified to reduce the existing stringency of control over provincial legislation which is due to previous sanction under section 80A by making rule. Provision making university legislation and Calcutta University subject Indian legislation be deleted. If necessary the reservation of provincial bills be made clear permitting the Governor to return a bill passed by one legislative council for reconsideration by a new council in whole or in part. Legislative council rules be amended to secure that the motion to omit the whole grants are not moved. Six months residential qualification should not be required for Europeans seats.

Minority is opposed altogether to the retention of the residential qualification. Majority further recommends the representation of the depressed classes and factory labour in the local councils if possible by election. Majority is opposed to any widening of the general franchise. Minority on the other hand favours the lowering of the franchise which would give the depressed and working classes an opportunity to come in through the general electorate. The majority with the general concurrence of the minority makes important recommendations on the question of finance. The majority recommends a revision of the Meston Settlement as soon as a favourable opportunity occurs. The minority adds that the revision should better take place along with the general revision of the constitution which it recommends. The majority further recommends:—

(1) The Finance Member should not be in charge of any of the main spending departments.

(2) The Ministers should be allowed to have financial advisers in place of the Joint Financial Secretaries.

(3) The devolution rule should definitely provide that any revenues which may become available during the course of the year be also distributed between the reserved and transferred departments.

(4) The members and the Ministers should be allowed to re-appropriate within a grant from one major, minor or subordinate head to another, subject to the existing limitations regarding expenditure involving recurring liability.

(5) If feasible the provincial balances should be separated from Central balances and audit from account.

(6) Section about borrowing power should be extended to include for instance expenditure on the financing of industries by private persons.

(7) Burma Ministers complaint is proposed to be met by providing that the Finance Departments assent be assumed in cases of even greater importance than those that can be disposed of at present by forest officers.

The majority report finally makes recommendations about the Public Services. It recommends that any action necessary for the protection of the Services in the exercise of their function and the enjoyment of their recognised rights and privileges be taken, that the control over the services in the transferred fields be vested in a Public Service Commission or Commissions and that the rule for recruitment should provide that with regard to efficiency all communities should receive due representation in the public services if it can be obtained from among persons who have passed a prescribed efficiency bar. The minority recommends that the control of the Public Services Commission should be vested in the Government of India. Among other recommendation the minority urges the deletion of the words "or interest" from section 67(B) and is opposed in principle to the official bloc in the councils. It considers the abolition of communal representation at present out of the question and is opposed to the nomination of members except for specific minorities and urges the formulation of a definite scheme of Indianisation of the army.

The Maharaja of Burdwan in a brief Note opposes the idea of the appointment of a Royal Commission immediately but recommends that the Government should give effect to the majority report and see if some advance towards provincial autonomy was possible under the existing conditions. He does not agree that a case has been made out that dyarchy has failed.

over the official governments in India in cases affecting purely Indian interests should be relaxed and efforts should be directed towards establishing a practice in this respect.—Para 123.

The Committee as forecasted divided itself into two groups and has submitted separate reports. The majority consists of: Sir Alexander Muddiman (Chairman), Sir Muhammad Shafi, the Maharaja of Burdwan, Sir Arthur Froom and Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith. The minority consists of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir Sivaswamy Iyer, Mr. Jinnah and Dr. Paranjpe.

The Committee agrees that the terms of reference while very wide in proposing the scope of the enquiry are distinctively restrictive and prevent it from recommending remedies inconsistent with the structure, policy and purpose of the Reforms Act. The minority, however, holds that this does not preclude the Committee from stating that these remedies would not lead to a substantial advance if the Committee thought so.

The majority sums up, in considerable length, the views of the Local Governments and witnesses, and observes that while the period during which the present constitution has been in force has been too short to enable a well-founded opinion as to its success, the evidence before them was far more convincing that it had failed. The majority also refers to certain conditions essential for advance such as necessity for training in Parliamentary Government to the electorate and members of the legislature and Ministers. The absence of a proper atmosphere during the life of the first Councils owing to the Non-Co-operation movement has also been referred to.

The minority contests all these points raised by the majority and holds that the reforms have been given a very fair trial. The minority cites in support of this view that dyarchy has failed and should be replaced by provincial autonomy the opinions expressed by the majority of Indian members and ex-members of Government and Indian Ministers and ex-Ministers. The minority holds that minor remedies might improve the administrative machinery but the real question was whether the constitution should not be placed on a permanent basis with provision for automatic progress to secure stability in Government and the willing co-operation of the people. The minority hopes that a serious attempt will be made in this direction by the appointment of a Royal Commission or any other agency with freer terms of reference. The minority has, however, expressed its approval or disapproval of various recommendations made by the majority.

The Report of the Reforms Enquiry Committee was issued to the Press yesterday.

Papers published along with it include reports of local Governments on the working of the proposed constitution submitted first in 1923 and again in 1924.

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over the official governments in India in cases affecting purely Indian interests should be relaxed and efforts should be directed towards establishing a practice in this respect.—Para 123.

The Committee as forecasted divided itself into two groups and has submitted separate reports. The majority consists of: Sir Alexander Muddiman (Chairman), Sir Muhammad Shafi, the Maharaja of Burdwan, Sir Arthur Froom and Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith. The minority consists of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir Sivaswamy Iyer, Mr. Jinnah and Dr. Paranjpe.

The Committee agrees that the terms of reference while very wide in proposing the scope of the enquiry are distinctively restrictive and prevent it from recommending remedies inconsistent with the structure, policy and purpose of the Reforms Act. The minority, however, holds that this does not preclude the Committee from stating that these remedies would not lead to a substantial advance if the Committee thought so.

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of members of the communities concerned, but should include experts in Hindu or Muhammadan Law, as the case may be, and also representatives both of the reforming and of the orthodox sections of the two communities. They should be appointed by a Committee of Selection. Before any arrangements are made on these lines the two chambers of the Indian legislature should however be consulted.—Para 120.

7. Power should be taken to enable the Government of India to prescribe the date on which the railway year shall begin for budget purposes and also to present the railway budget separately from the general budget.—Para 121.

8. The bar against women being registered as electors for the Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara constituencies should be removable by the passing of a resolution after due notice in the chambers and the councils.—Para 67.

9. The bar against women being elected or nominated as members of either chamber of the Indian legislature or of the provincial councils should be removable by the passing of resolutions after due notice in the chambers and the councils.—Para 67.

10. Special representation for factory labourers in the Legislative Assembly should be provided for, if local Governments can make arrangements, by election, and if not, by nomination.—Para 64.

11. The Governor-General should have power to nominate persons whether officials or non-officials to be members of either chamber of the Indian legislature as experts for particular bills or particular classes of bills.—Paras 73 and 120.

12. The existing disqualification from being a member of either chamber of the Indian legislature or of a provincial council which follows from a conviction by a criminal court should be modified:—(i) by increasing the period of sentence which constitutes a dis-

qualification from six months to one year; and (ii) by enabling it to be removed, subject to provisions to secure uniformity, by orders of the local government instead of only by pardon.—Para 72.

13. Members of all the legislative bodies constituted under the Act should be exempted from:—(i) serving as jurors or assessors; and (ii) arrest and imprisonment for civil causes during meetings of the legislatures in question and for periods of a week before and after such meetings. This recommendation should, however, not be dealt with as a question of privilege but by amendment of, or action under, the ordinary law.—Para 91.

14. The corrupt influencing of votes within any of the legislative bodies by bribery, intimidation and the like should be made a penal offence, and this should not be dealt with at present as a question of privilege.—Para 91.

THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS. The Executives.

15. Joint deliberation between the two sides of the Government on important questions should be definitely enjoined by a rule to be included in the Devolution Rules.—Para 96.

16. The Joint Responsibility of the Rules and the Instrument of Instructions should be modified so far as may be necessary, to indicate this rather than that transferred subjects may be administered by the Governor acting on the advice of a single Minister.—Para 98.

17. The constitution should provide that a Minister should ordinarily get the same salary as a Member of the Executive Council in the same province, but that this may be varied by an Act of the local legislature so as not to be less than 3/5ths of, or more than the salary payable to a Member of the Executive Council in the same province. Section 52, sub-section (1) of the Act should be amended accordingly.—Para 100.

18. The powers of control of the Governor over his Ministers should be more expressly indicated by the re-drafting of clause VI of the Instrument of Instructions so as to provide that, subject to a power of interference to prevent unfair discrimination between classes and interests, to protect minorities and to safeguard his own responsibility for reserved subjects and in regard to the interests of the members of the permanent services, the Governor should not dissent from the opinion of his Ministers.—Para 101.

19. Provisions should be made in the provincial legislative rules giving a Minister who has resigned the right to make in the council a personal explanation of the causes of his resignation. The provisions should so far as possible follow English practice.—Para 101.

20. The rules of executive business made by Governors under section 49 of the Act should be amended to provide, where this is not already the case, that:—(a) a Member of Council or a Minister should be able to make a recommendation to the Governor that any case in his own Department should be considered before the joint cabinet or before that side of the Government with which it is directly concerned; and (b) the Secretary of the Department or other officer with a right of direct access to the Governor should inform his Minister of every case in which he differs in opinion from the Minister and of all other important cases which he proposes to refer to the Governor.—Para 102.

21. The word "may" in clause 2 of rule (2) of the Transferred Subjects (Temporary Administration) rule should be changed to "shall".—Para 103.

22. The provisions as regards Council Secretaries in the provinces should be modified:—(a) so as to provide that they shall get a reasonable salary the amount of which will be determined by an Act of the local legislature; and (b) that on the transferred side the Minister should make recommendations for appointment as Council Secretaries for the approval of the Governor, and that when appointed they should hold and vacate office with the Minister.—Para 105.

23. The following provincial reserved subjects should now be transferred:—(a) No. 12. Fisheries. In Assam. (b) No. 14. Forests. In provinces in which it has not been transferred already, unless the local government concerned on examination of the position can make out a convincing case against transfer. (c) No. 16. Excise. In Assam. (d) No. 26. From amongst the industrial matters included in this item the following:—(d) boilers; (e) gas; and (f) housing of labour. But boilers and housing of labour should remain subject to legislation by the Indian legislature.—Para 93.

24. The following action should be taken in regard to other provincial subjects:—(a) No. 15. Land Acquisition. Local governments should be consulted as to whether, in so far as it relates to purely provincial land acquisition, this subject cannot be transferred. (b) No. 18. Provincial Law Reports. The High Courts should be consulted as to whether this subject cannot be

transferred. (c) No. 27. Stores and Stationery. The existing restriction on the transfer of this subject that it is subject in the case of imported stores and stationery to such rules as may be prescribed by the Secretary of State in Council should be deleted. (d) No. 43. Provincial Government Presses. The question whether this subject cannot be transferred should be examined.—Para 93.

25. The two schedules of subjects annexed to the Devolution Rules should be examined and the lists should be rearranged on a more logical basis.—Para 93.

THE LEGISLATURES.

26. Power should be taken to modify by rules the existing stringency of the control over provincial legislation which is due to the previous sanction provisions by the inclusion of a proviso in sub-section (3) of section 80A of the Act.—Para 83.

27. The existing provisions, contained in item 5 in the Schedule of provincial subjects annexed to the Devolution Rules, which make:—(1) the control of the establishment and the regulation of the constitution and functions of new Universities; and (ii) the Calcutta University, and the control and organization of secondary education in the Presidency of Bengal, subject to legislation by the Indian legislature, should be deleted.—Para 93.

28. When previous sanction is granted under

POLITICAL

LEVY BILL REJECTED BY COMMONS

PREMIER'S AMENDMENT CARRIED.

LEAFIELD, March 6.

At to-day's debate in the House of Commons on the proposed Levy Bill, the Premier moved an amendment declaring that the House, while approving of the Trade Union Levy Bill, is of opinion that a measure of such far-reaching importance should not be introduced as a private member's Bill. Mr. Baldwin made a remarkable speech in the course of which he pleaded for peace in industry. Commenting on the rapid change which was coming over the industries the Premier recalled his younger days when he himself was engaged in "an old family business". In that business, he said, strikes and lock-outs were unknown. Both employers and workmen's organisations had grown up which were, to some extent, uneconomic. The former protected industry while the latter often restricted output. The traditions of our country had been to let Englishmen develop their own associations in their own way. But there were limits to that. Any Government had to take care that, whatever freedom and latitude was given to any association, on whichever side it was, nothing should be done that would injure the State which was the sum of all of them and far greater than any of them or any of their interests. But after this to some extent defending the principle of Mr. Macquisten's Bill, Mr. Baldwin said the Conservatives found themselves in power and in possession of perhaps the greatest majority which their Party had ever had. They had succeeded in creating throughout the country an impression that they stood for a stable Government and for peace between all classes of the community. He wanted his Party to-day to make a gesture of peace and to say: "We have our majority and we believe in the justice of the Bill, but we are going to withdraw our hand as we are not going to push our political advantage home at a moment like this. Mr. Baldwin added: "The suspicion which has prevented stability in Europe is the one position that is preventing stability at home and we offer the country to-day this: we at any rate are not going to fire the first shot; we stand for peace and to remove suspicion in the country; we want to create a new atmosphere in a new Parliament for a new age in which the people can come together, we abandon what we have laid our hands to; we know we may be called towards for doing it; we know we may be told we have gone back on our principles, but we believe at this moment that we know what the country wants and we believe it is for us in our strength to do what no other Party can do at this moment and say that we at any rate stand for peace." He hoped that his feeling would be shared by all Conservatives and that they would accept his amendment in the spirit in which he moved it.

Mr. Thomas, former Labour Minister, expressed his delight that the Prime Minister's speech would enable the House of Commons and the country to understand and appreciate the different atmosphere created by the people who talked from human experience and knowledge as distinct from those who talked from belief. Other Labour members congratulated the Premier on the tone of his speech. The motion for a second reading of the Bill was negatived without a division and the amendment was carried by 325 votes to 153.—(B. O. W.)

REJECTED BY COMMONS.

LONDON, March 6.

The House of Commons rejected Mr. Macquisten's Trade Union Political Levy Bill and carried by 325 votes to 153 an amendment moved by Mr. Baldwin which said while approving of the principle of political liberty embodied in the Bill the House was of opinion that the measure was of such far-reaching importance that it should not be introduced as a private member's Bill. The Commons was unusually crowded and animated for a Friday. There was full attendance of Labour members for the debate. Mr. Baldwin said the Conservatives while they believed that the Bill was just was not going to push their political advantage home at present, because they stood for peace in the country and abolition of suspicion (Lord general cheers, especially from Labour members). The Liberals supported the amendment which the supporters of the Bill accepted.—Reuter.

EFFECT OF BALDWIN'S SPEECH.

LEAFIELD, March 7.

Premier Baldwin's speech made yesterday in moving an amendment to the Trade Union Levy Bill promoted by members in his own party is regarded by the Press generally as a most noteworthy utterance. As a result of his remarks which were cheered as warmly from the Labour benches as from other parts of the House, the promoters of the Bill expressed their willingness to accept the amendment. Immediately afterwards a meeting of private Conservative members was held, and it passed a resolution stating that "having heard the Prime Minister's admirable appeal to his supporters that in the name of party loyalty and of industrial peace they should refrain from pressing forward the Political Levy Bill at this juncture" they would vote for the Premier's amendment, although they maintained their belief in the necessity for removing by legislative action the abuses attacked by the Bill. A Liberal journal the "Daily News" describes the speech as "moving and lofty—one of those very rare speeches which are of permanent importance. The Liberals who believe in their own principles cannot oppose the policy contained in the spirit of Mr. Baldwin's appeal so long as performance continues to bear any real relation to promise."—(B. O. W.)

C. P. SPLIT. MINISTERIAL GOVT. BERAR SWARAJISTS' ULTIMATUM

NAGPUR, Mar. 7.

In yesterday's Budget discussion only three Berar members took part; two of them being Swarajists and one an Independent. There speeches clearly showed that they were on the defensive, but tending towards revolt.

The Associated Press this morning learnt that the Berar members last night had given a written ultimatum to Dr. Munji and Mr. Raghavendra Rao, leaders of the C.P. Marathi and Hindi Districts stating that their minimum requirement under the present situation so far as Berar was concerned was the ministerial form of Government irrespective of persons, pay or even party. The ultimatum shows that Berar members are strong and unbending.—A.P.

SWARAJ ST LEADERS' CONFERENCE. TO BE HELD AT PATNA.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 6.

The Associated Press understands that Swarajist leaders including representatives from the Central Provinces will hold an informal conference at Patna under the presidency of Mr. Das on the 8th instant. The question of acceptance of office, it is stated, will be decided at the Conference.—BENGAL MINISTERS.

It is reported that two Ministers and two Council Secretaries will be appointed in Bengal with one Mohammedan and one Hindu in both cases. Official confirmation is lacking.—A. P.

PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU.

DELHI, Mar. 7.

Pandit Motilal Nehru is leaving for Patna to-night to attend the meeting of the Executive of the Swaraj Party and will return to Delhi on the 12th stopping at Allahabad for a day on his way back. The meeting will be held to-morrow evening immediately after Pandit Motilal's arrival there.—A.P.

"DON'T ACCEPT OFFICE."

ANDHRA SWARAJISTS' ADVICE.

MADRAS, March 7.

The following telegram has been sent to the President of the Andhra Swarajya Party, to Mr. C. P. Das, Patna:—The considered opinion of the Andhra Swarajya Party is not to accept ministerialships. Accepting office by Nagpur friends will demoralise the situation and destroy the fundamental principles.—A. P.

FAREWELL DURBAR TO EX-GOVERNOR.

A WASTE OF MONEY.

NAGPUR, Mar. 6.

At the Central Provinces Legislative Council three Berar members took part in the general discussion of the Budget. Mr. Kale and Mr. B. M. Deshmukh emphasised on the necessity of retrenchment. Mr. Deshmukh said that now that the financial stringency had disappeared measures like the reduction of districts and the abolition of Commissioners must be taken up. He criticised the farewell durbars of Sir Frank Sly as a useless waste of the tax-payers' money and objected to the travelling allowances drawn by the Home Member for his tours in connection with the propaganda work against the Swarajists.

There being no other speakers owing to the Swarajists' policy still being undecided the Council was adjourned and will meet to resume discussion.—A. P.

NAGPUR, Mar. 7.

The general discussion on the Budget was resumed in the Central Provinces Legislative Council to-day. The Berar and Muslim members generally took part in the discussion as prominent Swarajists of the C.P. abstained from making speeches owing to their Party's policy not having been decided yet.

D. K. Kane (Yeotmal, Swarajist) demanded that increase in court fees and stamps must be withdrawn as there was an improvement in the financial situation and protested against the travelling allowances of district officers.

Ghulam Mohiuddin (Raipur) congratulated the Finance Member on the Budget and referred to his hard work, his sense of duty and his unflinching courtesy and protested against the manner in which the Council was wasting the tax-payers' money by postponing business.

K.B.S. Abdul Rahman called it a "Prosperity Budget", but drew attention to the unfair manner in which Berar revenues were being spent on the Central Provinces. Mr. Kolhe (Berar) caustically criticised the manner of appointment and the work of Hon'y. Magistrates.

Chaudary Daulat Singh (Independent) criticised the expenditure of the tax-payers' money on propaganda against the Swaraj Party, and protested against the procedure of appointing Hon'y. Magistrates and the frequent holding of durbars at Narsingpur District. He said that in one year as many as four District and Tahsil Durbars had been held and about Rs. 30,000 spent in that District alone.

Mr. A. E. Nelson, Chief Secretary, dealt with the work of the "Transferred" Departments, of which he was in charge in the

INDIAN REFORMS EXPERIMENT HIGH TIME FOR REVERSAL

"NONSENSE TO THINK OF KEEPING BRITAIN'S PLEDGE"

LONDON, March 6.

The "Saturday Review" referring to Lord Reading's visit asks whether the time has not yet come for a decision on the Indian constitutional experiment and asks, if it is delayed till 1929, whether the decline of British prestige and the weakening of the services will not have gone so far as to make any real reversal of policy impossible. The paper considers it nonsense to say that Britain is absolutely bound to persevere with the experiment which has succeeded nowhere in India and in two provinces has failed disastrously.—Reuter.

START AN ECONOMIC COMMISSION'

MR. SPENDER ON LORD READING'S VISIT.

LONDON, March 7.

Referring to Lord Reading's coming visit Mr. J. A. Spender in "Westminster Gazette" expresses opinion that the Indian situation does not appear to call for sensational measures at present. If any new departure, beyond always keeping the door open for constitutional movements and for the development of free institutions was contemplated, he suggests, it should be economic instead of political. He declares that the Government of India had been so absorbed in politics for the last few years that the economic side of its duties seemed to have been obliterated. Mr. Spender asserts if there were to be no outlets for Indians and their increase continued then the productiveness of India itself must be increased. He concludes by urging Lord Birkenhead and Lord Reading to start an economic commission divided into agricultural and industrial parts and to provide for the best Indian and British brains to appeal to all India to come in and see what was possible, to make life in India better for Indians.—Reuter.

TEA PROPAGANDA.

SUCCESS IN AMERICA.

LONDON, March 6.

Speaking at the Empire Exhibition luncheon, Sir Charles Higham, who advocates the claims of the Exhibition during the forthcoming visit to the United States, stated the visit was primarily connected with propaganda on behalf of Indian tea. He stated that in the first year of the campaign the sale of Indian tea in America had increased by three million pounds weight while that of China and Japan tea had decreased. He declared that India, Ceylon and Java had collectively captured from China and Japan ten million pounds weight on American market. He asserted that tea would shortly become common every day drink in the United States.—Reuter's Special.

absence of Ministers, and replied to the criticisms. He said that the policy of the Government was to transfer all public works and buildings to the District Councils, and during last year good progress had been made in this matter and will be made in the coming year. Referring to Excise, the policy of prohibition of country liquor was being pursued, and there had been no going back on that policy. Discussion is proceeding.

AFTER LUNCH.

Reassembling after lunch, the C.P. Council resumed the general discussion on the Budget. Mr. Wills, Excise Commissioner, answering criticisms against the Excise Department said that the record revenue of last year came to him also as a great surprise but he wished to make it clear that there was no connection between revenue and consumption. The suggestion that the increase was due to the absence of a Minister was wrong and unworthy. One real reason for the relatively larger consumption was due to the rise in the economic condition of the people, the prosperous condition of the cotton districts and the disappearance of the popular feeling against drink. Mr. Wills contended that the Excise Department was faithfully giving effect to the policy outlined by the first reformed council when Mr. Chitambar was the minister.

Mr. Klaparad emphasised the necessity of economy and criticised the necessity of the inconsiderate way in which bench magistrates were appointed. He also criticised the propaganda carried on by Government officials against the Swarajists.

Sir M. V. Joshi defended the work of the bench magistrates and justified the necessity, amidst frequent interruptions, of this propaganda work against the Swaraj Party. He contended that no executive instructions of the Government of India were executed. The Hon. Mr. B. P. Standen replied to the criticisms on the Budget. Last year's Budget speeches, said Mr. Standen, contained references to political views but this year's speeches have been free from them. He could not say what it was to be but he hoped that the Council would not reject the Budget this year. In the printed statement of motions to grant grants two Swarajists have given notice to fix the salaries of Ministers at rupees two a year as was done last time. The voting on the grants will be taken on Thursday March 12.

MAHATMA GANDHI MADRAS PAYS HOMAGE CORPORATION'S EULOGY.

MADRAS, Mar. 7.

Mr. Gandhi arrived in Madras this morning by the Bombay Mail and was accorded a warm reception. Large crowds thronged the platform and the routes approaching the railway station and shouted "Mahatma Gandhi ji ji". Mr. Gandhi drove in procession to Mr. S. Srinivas Iyengar's house and on the way the residents and the workmen of Perambur presented him with an address of welcome. He will receive an address from several national bodies this evening at the Tilak Ghat where a public meeting has been arranged. He leaves for Vaikom to-night.—A.P.

MAHATMA ON BIRKENHEAD-READING CONSULTATIONS.

MADRAS, Mar. 7.

Mahatma Gandhi arrived in Madras this morning enroute Vaikom. He was accorded a rousing reception. The Mahatma was taken in procession to his residence; crowds lined the route and frantically cheered as the Mahatma drove past.

A representative of the Free Press of India interviewed the Mahatma in regard to Lord Reading's visit to England.

He asked: "Do you anticipate any change in Britain's Indian policy consequent on Birkenhead-Reading consultations?"

Gandhiji smilingly replied: "What big question this for a simple man believing in the spinning-wheel?"

Q.—"Supposing Government takes to a policy of repression in the near future what will be your message to the country?"

A.—"I will say 'Khaddar Khaddar khaddar'. That is one thing I emphasise." But he added: "Remember the removal of untouchability too".

Q.—"Do you believe that khaddar only is sufficient answer for repression?"

A.—"Yes, that is so. It is an effective one."

CORPORATION ADDRESS.

MADRAS, March 7.

The presentation of an address to Mr. Gandhi by the Madras Corporation this afternoon was a very impressive ceremony. Long before Mr. Gandhi arrived all the Indian councillors of the Corporation had taken their seats in the Council Chamber which was filled with visitors including a large number of M. L. C.'s and ladies. Mr. Gandhi was given an enthusiastic welcome on his arrival and he was seated on the dais, the President and the Commissioner sitting on either side of him. The President then read the address which was presented to Mr. Gandhi wrapped up in khaddar. He was then profusely garlanded. All the councillors present were next introduced to Mr. Gandhi one by one. Mr. Gandhi then replied sitting in his chair.

MAHATMA'S GREATNESS. In the course of their address to Mr. Gandhi the Madras Corporation referred in appreciative terms to his selflessness and devotion to service, to his teachings of eternal verities on which alone can be founded true nationhood and international and interracial peace, to his labours for the uplift of the depressed classes, to his fight against "social oppression" and concluded by observing "in short you have become to us the embodiment of all that is best and noblest in the traditions and culture of our historic country."

Mr. Gandhi in the course of his reply emphasised the necessity of sanitation in big cities and the said want of it in Madras and said that scavenging is a noble profession, that he himself was a scavenger and that he wished to die a scavenger. He also spoke about the importance of khaddar and spinning-wheel and wished the Corporation would give the spinning-wheel a place in their schools.

OTHER ADDRESSES.

Mr. Gandhi received addresses of welcome from numerous public bodies at the Tilak Ghat where crowds numbering several thousands had assembled. Prominent among the bodies presenting addresses were the Madras Mahajana Sabha, the Tamil and Andhra Congress Committees, Khilafat Committee, Madras Central Labour Board and the Adirivardas of Madras. Mr. Gandhi gave a joint reply to all the addresses in the course of which he explained that he was now on a visit to the satyagrahis of Vaikom to tender them his sympathies in their struggle personally. He would not lose the opportunity, while he was there, of understanding the views of the orthodox section and, if permitted, he intended to wait on the Maharani, the Dewan and other officials concerned. For him the question of removal of untouchability was a deeply religious one and he wished these assembled to offer their prayers for the success of his mission. Passing to other matters he said, he was a believer of reform from within and it was no reform from within the efforts of their friends in the Legislative Assembly and in England for their emancipation would be fruitless. Swarajya, he pointed out would be an inevitable result of co-operation among their own ranks. It required patient toil of men and women. He then referred to the Hindu-Muslim Unity. Turning to khaddar and spinning-wheel he said he had no better message for their motherland.

The meeting terminated with loud cheers and cries of "Mahatma Gandhi ji ji".

MAHATMA LEAVES MADRAS. Mr. Gandhi left Madras to-night by the Mottupalam Mail for Vaikom. Asked by a representative of the Associated Press how long he would stay at Vaikom he replied

SIR. A. RAHIM DISAPPOINTED NOT TO SUCCEED LORD LYTTON CIVILIANS SCORE.

DELHI, March 8.

A communique states:—It is announced that His Majesty the King has approved of the appointment of Sir John Kerr, the Governor of Assam to act as the Governor of Bengal, while Lord Lytton is acting as Viceroy and of Sir William Reid to act as the Governor of Assam during Sir John Kerr's absence.

The leave previously granted to Sir John Kerr will be postponed until Lord Lytton resumes the Governorship of Bengal.—A.P.

[Sir John Henry Kerr, K.C.S.I., joined the Indian Civil Service in 1892. He held the posts of Settlement Officer, Bihar (1899-1904); Collector of Midnapur 1904; Deputy Secretary to the Government of India 1907-1911; Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bengal 1911-1915; Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal 1915-1921. He was appointed a member of the Executive Council of Bengal in 1921, which office he vacated in 1922 to become Governor of Assam.]

[Sir William James Reid has also risen from the ranks having joined the I.C.S. in 1891. He has been Vice-President of the Executive Council of Assam since 1921.]

SIR ABDUR RAHIM'S CLAIM

MAHOMEDANS' ULTIMATUM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, March 7.

"We shall practise Non-Co-operation if Sir Abdur Rahim's claim to acting Governorship is ignored" this appears to be the consensus Mahomedan opinion in Bengal. Moslem members who on the last occasion led Government to victory are determined to resort to obstruction says a prominent Moslem member and will throw out the entire Budget for the injustice to Sir Abdur Rahim will be conceded as an injustice to the entire Mahomedan community. Government has given a fair chance to the Hindus by appointing once Lord Sinha the Governor of Behar. The occasion has come when Government can show their real sympathy to Mahomedans by appointing their leader Sir Abdur Rahim though temporarily at the head of the administration of Bengal. When this sentiment is prevailing among the Muslims Sir Surendranath Banerjee's telegram to the Viceroy as President of the Indian Association urging the appointment of Sir Abdur Rahim as acting Governor has added a deeper weight.

SIR SURENDRANATH'S TELEGRAM TO VICEROY.

Sir Surendranath wires: Indian Association urges that during the absence of H. E. Lord Lytton when acting as Viceroy, of India the Hon. Sir Abdur Rahim, Senior Member and Vice-President of the Executive Council should officiate for him, as has been the usual practice. Departure from this practice will be regarded as a slur on the Indians and may give rise to untidy controversies which should be avoided and which are especially undesirable in the present situation when the reforms are confronted with a grave crisis."

BENGAL LIBERALS ORGANISING PARTY.

CALCUTTA, March 7.

At a preliminary conference of the Liberal Party held at the Indian Association to-day it was decided to organise the Party and a draft of the object and methods of the Party were provisionally adopted. The draft will be published at an early date. A number of leading Liberals attended the Conference and discussion took place for some hours.—A. P.

that he had not yet decided. It is probable that Mr. Gandhi will revisit Madras on his way back from Vaikom. Huge crowds had gathered at the station to see Mr. Gandhi off.—A. P.

MESSAGE TO THE SOUTH.

MADRAS, March 7.

"Spin and spin" was Mr. Gandhi's message to the South as stated in an interview to the "Swarajya". He said that in Travancore he would see the Maharani Regent if he got an opportunity but he was not sure of his plans at Vaikom.—A. P.

COCHIN MUNICIPALITY TO PRESENT ADDRESS.

COCHIN, March 7.

The Municipal Council at a special meeting to-day unanimously resolved to present an address of welcome to Mr. Gandhi on his way to Vaikom.—A. P.

MADRAS ENJOYS HOLIDAY.

NAGPUR, Mar. 6.

In honour of the visit of Mahatma Gandhi to Madras, the Madras Corporation at its special meeting to-day, resolved that to-morrow (Saturday) shall be a holiday.

"TRAGEDY OF I.C.S." GOVT. RETRIEVING POSITION INDIANISATION TO BE STOPPED.

LONDON, March 8.

Sir Robert Horne in a speech at Glasgow referred to what he called "the tragedy of the Indian Civil Service", inasmuch as British boys were not coming forward for it as before. He said a governor of a province in India had told him that nine out of ten Civil servants were Indians and if the rate of progression was continued, the great work done in India would disappear without any revolution or uprising of the Indian people. It was a process which must be stopped and Government was taking steps to retrieve the position.—Reuter's special.

INDIAN UNIVERSITIES.

SIR HENRY SHARP ON DEVELOPMENT

LONDON, March 6.

Outlining the development of Indian Universities to the Royal Society of Arts, Sir Henry Sharp emphasised the great value of recognition during the last twelve years of the need of supplementary system of local teaching in the Universities and also the reconstruction of older federations. He said large affliating Universities had shown themselves incapable of indefinite expansion and at the same time maintaining their efficiency. It was on the success of the newer type of small unitary Universities, that the future of higher education in India mainly rested.

Lord Chelmsford presiding lamented the failure so far of Calcutta to take advantage of the recommendations of the Sudder Commission, but one of the purposes for his appointment of the Commission had been secured by other Universities, old and new, taking the Commission's very largely for their guide.

Sir Claude De La Posa, late Vice-Chancellor of the Allahabad University, said the reforms there instituted were already effecting great improvements in discharging real work of a University.—Reuter.

A MOUNTAIN IN LABOUR

(Continued from page 11.)

ed so as to indicate clearly that it applies not only to the distribution of revenues on the occasion of the preparation of the annual estimates of revenue and expenditure but also to the distribution between Revenues and Transferred Departments of any revenues which may become available during the course of a financial year.—Para 110.

40. The powers of a Member or a Minister to sanction re-appropriations which now only extended to re-appropriations within a grant between heads subordinate to a minor head should be extended, subject to the existing limitations in regard to expenditure which involves a recurring liability and in regard to the communication to the Finance Department of a copy of any order, to any re-appropriation within a grant from one major, minor or subordinate head to another.—Para 113.

41. In such cases as those relating to the grant of forest rights the provincial Finance Departments should prescribe that its assent in cases in which previous consultation with it is required by the rules, may be presumed in cases of even greater importance than those that may now be disposed of by the permanent officials of the Forest Department.—Para 114.

42. Steps should be taken to obtain a definition of the phrase "Government of India" in Section 20, sub-section (1), of the Act. The scope of the phrase should extend, for example, to expenditure on the financing of industries by private persons.—Para 115.

43. If the experiments now being undertaken in regard to the separation of accounts from audit show that such separation is feasible, and if it is also found to be feasible to separate provincial accounts from the accounts of the central government, action should be taken in both these directions.—Para 116.

THE PUBLIC SERVICES.

44. Any action necessary for the protection of the services in the exercise of their functions and in the enjoyment of their recognised rights and privileges should be taken.—Para 104.

45. The control over recruitment for the services in the transferred field should be entrusted to the proposed Public Service Commission or Commissions.—Para 104.

46. In the rules for recruitment Government should provide that, with due regard to efficiency, all communities should have representation in the public service. That is, if a due representation of persons belonging to a particular community have passed a prescribed efficiency bar, be obtained for each service, the commission should receive due representation, if necessary by nomination, in each service.—104.

H. TONKINSON.

Secret.

Delhi, the 3rd December 1924.

For fuller report see pages 7, 8, 9, and 15.

MUDDIMAN REPORT.

(Continued from page 9.)

sides of the administration. The question was considered by the Joint Committee, and ultimately the arrangements now contained in the Devolution Rules were accepted. These rules provide that normally there shall be a joint purse from which the expenditure in regard to both transferred and reserved subjects shall be met, the resources available for each side of the Government being decided by agreement. The Governor was, however, given power in the event of a failure to arrive at an agreement to provide for the definite allocation of the revenues and balances of the province between reserved and transferred subjects. The order of the Governor in this respect was to remain in force for a specified period which should not be less than the duration of the existing council and not exceed by more than one year such duration. In actual practice it has not been found necessary in any province to appropriate the available funds in this manner. It is possible that this has been due to the fact that surplus funds were, generally speaking, not available. When the proposals of the Government of India for separate purses were made they did not on the whole secure support from Indian political opinion. The evidence tendered to us would seem to indicate that there has been some change in this respect. The Madras Government, a Member of Council and some ex-Ministers from Bengal, the President of the Legislative Council in Bihar and Orissa, and a Minister in Assam all suggest that the system of a separate purse should be established. So long, however, as it is possible to arrive at an apportionment of the available funds by agreement, as has been the case up to the present, we are not disposed to support these recommendations. This proposal for a separate purse, save in the exceptional circumstances which we have indicated, was considered at length and definitely rejected. There can be no doubt that such a separation must introduce complications, and we are not prepared to recommend a re-opening of the question.

JOINT FINANCIAL SECRETARY.

A Joint Financial Secretary has not been appointed in any province, and it would appear that hitherto, Ministers have not pressed strongly for such an appointment anywhere. Some of the evidence before us apparently shows that this may have been due to a misapprehension of the functions which it was intended that the joint Financial Secretary should perform. Mr. Chitambar, for example, says that such an officer might be looked upon as a spy, and it is no wonder that in no province have Ministers pressed for this appointment. There is some evidence that the other view is now securing greater acceptance. The Bombay Government, and the Bombay Ministers suggest that such an officer should be appointed, and similar suggestions have been made by several ex-Ministers in Bengal. The suggestion of the Indian Members of Council and the Ministers in Bombay that the joint Financial Secretary when appointed, should be allowed to examine all proposals for expenditure not only in the Transferred but also in the Reserved Departments seems, however, to indicate that there is still some misapprehension as to the intention of the provision of rule 30 (2) Devolution Rules. We are inclined to think that such misapprehensions are due in part to the wording of the rule itself which refers to the joint Secretary being associated with the Financial Secretary. The original view of the Government of India in regard to this appointment is indicated in paragraph 74 of the First Reforms Despatch. They suggested that the officer should be the financial adviser of the Ministers in all transferred subjects; he should be wholly at their disposal to help them on the financial side of their work, he should prepare their proposals for expenditure and the like for presentation to the Finance Department and should see that their cases were properly represented there. We fully agree that it is an officer of this character who is really required, and we recommend that the rule should be amended so as to provide for the permissive appointment of a financial adviser instead of the appointment of a joint Financial Secretary. It appears to us that his functions should correspond roughly to those of the financial advisers who have been appointed in certain Departments of the Government of India. The Financial Adviser, Military Finance is, for example, the financial adviser of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. His advice is always at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief in regard to proposals for army expenditure. An officer of this kind should, we think, frequently be able to afford very valuable assistance to the Ministers particularly when funds are available for devolution on the transferred side. Such a financial adviser would doubtless receive delegated powers from the Finance Member, and in the exercise of such powers he would treat the proposals of the Ministers primarily from the financial standpoint. His main value to the Ministers would, however, be in advising them in the preparation of their proposals for expenditure so as to secure that they are not likely to suffer from technical objections which might be raised by the Finance Department.

REAPPROPRIATION.

A Member or Minister has power to sanction re-appropriations within a grant between heads subordinate to a minor head, which do not involve undertaking a recurring liability. The Finance Department on the other hand have power to sanction any reappropriation within a grant, from one major, minor, or subordinate head to another. The Burma Ministers say that, so far as transferred subjects are concerned, the Ministers should have the same powers as the Finance Department. The Burma Government state that they have no objection to the rule being re-drafted so as to give the administrative departments (that is, both a Member and a Minister) power to

sanction re-appropriations within a grant from one major, minor or subordinate head to another, on the understanding that Government is not committed, without reference to the Finance Department, to additional recurring expenditure.

We do not anticipate that if this recommendation is given effect to it will have any appreciable effect. Mr. Marr, the Financial Secretary of the Bengal Government, also suggested a difficulty in that the administrative department may sanction reappropriation on the view that their sanction does not involve a recurring liability whereas on examination this view may be shown to be not well founded. We note, however, that the recommendation would apparently be given effect to by substituting in clause (b) of Devolution Rule 38 (1) for the words "between heads subordinate to a minor head" the words "from one major, minor or subordinate head to another", and in that case the Finance Department would at once obtain information of the reappropriation from the copy of the order of sanction communicated to it. We think therefore that the recommendation might be accepted.

Another complaint is made by the Burma Ministry in regard to Devolution Rule 42. Under this rule, *inter alia* no concession grant or lease of mineral or forest rights may be granted without previous consultation with the Finance Department. Under rule 45, however, the Finance Department may prescribe by general or special order cases in which its assent may be presumed to have been given. The Burma Ministers complain that in regard to grants and concessions of forest rights the Finance Department has refused to take any action under Rule 45. The result is, that whereas certain permanent officials in the Forest Department may grant forest rights within certain limits under the Forest Code, the Minister has no power to do so without previously consulting the Finance Department. The Burma Government explain that there have been only two cases during the last 18 months in which there has been disagreement. These were considered at a meeting of the whole government and were settled by agreement. We agree with the Burma Government that, in cases in which considerable financial interests are involved, it is not unreasonable to require previous consultation with the Finance Department. We think, however, that the Finance Department should prescribe that its assent should be assumed in cases of even greater importance than those that can be disposed of by the permanent officials. This would, in our opinion, meet the substance of the Ministers' complaint.

BORROWING POWERS.

The existing restrictions upon the borrowing powers of local governments are embodied in the Local Government (Borrowing) Act, 1919, section 30, sub-section (1a), of the Act. The loans are raised on behalf and in the name of the Secretary of State in Council and on the security of the revenues allocated to the province. It is clear that they may be raised only for the purposes specified in the rules. We consider that the expenditure of the money raised is also further restricted by the provisions of section 20, sub-section (1), of the Act, to the purposes of the government of India. This phrase has been held to mean the superintendence, direction and control of the country, but in certain judicial decisions doubts have been expressed as to whether certain classes of expenditure fall within its scope. As an example of the restriction which might possibly be held to follow from this provision, we cite the question of whether a local government would be able to utilise funds raised by borrowing for finance industries being carried on by private persons. We consider that the governments in India should have this power, but we do not attempt to answer the legal questions. As doubts have been expressed as to the scope of the expression in section 20 we recommend that steps should be taken to obtain a clear definition of its meaning. The Madras Government refer to the restriction placed upon loans falling within clause (a) of rule 2 of the rules by the provision that the proposed expenditure must be so large that it cannot reasonably be met from current revenues. We understand, however, that the Secretary of State has recently sanctioned proposals which will in effect meet the point raised by the Madras Government.

SEPARATION OF PROVINCIAL BALANCES AND OF ACCOUNTS FROM AUDIT.

We agree that appreciable further advance towards autonomy in provincial finance depends on the separation of provincial balances from the balances of the Government of India. The Government of the Punjab have suggested that with the adoption of a system of separate accounts with central banks it would be possible to justify the grant to local governments of a free hand in the regulation of their ways and means, and the same applies to other financial questions. For example, some relaxation of the control over borrowing might be possible, though we do not consider that in the circumstances of India the relaxation can be complete, and it would then also presumably be unnecessary to retain the restrictions in rule 21 of the Devolution Rules upon the powers of local governments over their balances. We are desirous that such administrative steps as are necessary to pave the way for provincial autonomy should be taken, and we are therefore much interested in the experiments which are now being undertaken to test the feasibility of the separation of accounts from audit and in the examination of the feasibility of separating provincial accounts from the accounts of the central government. These points are referred to in the evidence of Sir Frederick Cantlett and of Mr. Jukes, and we do not think it necessary for us to attempt to summarise that evidence in detail. If provincial accounts are separated from cen-

tral accounts it will be necessary for the provinces not to overdraw their balances throughout the year, and this may cause some difficulty. The provincial revenues are received at definite seasons, but the expenditure normally goes on throughout the year. Adjustments between central and provincial governments are made at the end of a year, and the position of provincial finances from month to month is therefore not clearly represented in the government accounts. We append a statement (Appendix No. 4) furnished to us by the Auditor General showing provincial balances from month to month for the year 1922-23 after important adjustments, other than those which from their nature must be made at the end of the financial year or on specified dates, have been distributed throughout the year. The maximum and minimum balances of each province during the year are underlined, and they indicate the great variation in these balances during the course of a year. Mr. Jukes has, however, informed us that, if the provinces at the same time assume charge of the very considerable sums of money which are deposited for short periods with government, they will obtain more than sufficient funds to meet their day to day requirements. With the separation of audit from accounts the latter function would of course become a provincial subject under the control of the provincial finance department.

F.—THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

The general proposals which we have received for the revision of the constitution of the central government are not within the scope of any recommendations which we are empowered to make. We have referred in Part I to their general character, and we do not propose to discuss them further. When referring to the provincial legislatures and their powers we have in several cases, made proposals which will apply to one or both of the two chambers of the central legislature. These are definitely indicated in the summary of our recommendations. We now turn to a few points which concern the central legislature directly.

EUROPEAN COMMERCIAL REPRESENTATION IN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

The European Association strongly press for direct representation of European commerce and industry in the Legislative Assembly, but they lay equal stress on the fact that this should be provided at the expense of the European general constituencies. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce also say that it is indisputable that the provision of direct representation of European commercial interests in the Legislative Assembly is most inadequate, and the same point is made by the Bihar and Orissa Government. The constitution of the two chambers of the central legislature was fixed on the lines that European commercial interests should be represented in the Council of State and the European community generally in the Legislative Assembly. We admit that European commercial interests are affected largely by the questions which come up for consideration in the Legislative Assembly in a greater degree than in the Council of State. We think on the whole, however, that a general revision of the constitution of the two chambers should be awaited before any change is made in this respect, and we cannot recommend that such a general revision of the constituencies should be undertaken now.

CERTIFICATION OF LEGISLATION.

The powers of certification of legislation possessed by the Governor-General under sub-section (1) of section 67A of the Act have been criticised. Under these powers the Governor-General may certify that the passage of a Bill, which either chamber of the Indian legislature has refused to pass, is recommended, is essential for the safety, tranquility or interests of British India or any part thereof. The Deccan Sabha suggest that the words "or interests" are too wide for the purposes of an affirmative power of legislation. They admit that it is difficult to suggest a substitute for the words, but they think that they can safely be dropped from the section leaving the powers of the Governor-General to be exercised only for the safety and tranquility of British India or any part thereof. We are unable to accept so wide a recommendation. At the present time these words are required because the Governor-General's responsibilities are not confined to the safety and tranquility of British India; and in the discharge of his functions he is responsible to Parliament and not to the Indian legislature. The omission of the words would in fact lead directly to difficulties corresponding to those experienced in the Colonies to which we have referred in paragraph 60. The words, or some equivalent words, are in our opinion, an essential part of the existing constitution. The matter was discussed in the House of Commons at the time the Act was passed, and we would refer to the arguments then adduced.

SOCIAL LEGISLATION.

In India the powers of the legislatures to enact laws which will affect the religious rights and customs of the various communities is a question in which the communities are greatly interested. So far as the rights and customs of Hinduism and Islam are concerned this interest is illustrated on the one hand by the evidence tendered by Hindus referred to in paragraph 40 and on the other hand by the resolutions of Muhammadans cited in paragraph 41. A more restrictive proposal is contained in the written evidence tendered by a witness from the Punjab, who would provide in the Government of India Act that no law passed by any legislature shall be valid, if it affects the religion or religious rights and privileges of any class or community in British India. We have no hesitation in rejecting this last mentioned proposal. In India religion enters deeply into the daily affairs of life, and such a restriction might, we think, be interpreted in such a way as seriously to restrict the powers of the legislature. The two specific Muhammadan resolutions before us are not so drastic. One provides that no Bill affecting the interests of Muhammadans and the other that no Bill affecting any community shall be passed,

if it is opposed, respectively, by one-half of the members voting or by three-quarters of the total number of members of the community in the legislature concerned. In the latter case the question whether the Bill does or does not affect the community is to be determined by the members who belong to the community concerned. In neither case is the proposal restricted to Bills which affect the religion or the religious rites or usages of the community. The proposals as stated have a very wide application indeed, but Mr. Barakat Ali explained to us that the intention in the latter case was to restrict the proposal to Bills affecting exclusively the one community. Even with this restriction we are not, for the reason already given, prepared to support either of these alternative proposals. The existing constitution does already contain general protections against legislation affecting the religion or religious rites and usages of any class of British subjects in India. Previous sanction for the introduction of any such measure in central legislature is required by section 67 of the Act. If it has not previously sanctioned any such measure passed in a local legislature must be reserved for the consideration of the Governor General under the Reservation of Bills Rules. The further provisions which we consider are required are provisions to secure that such legislation shall not be passed without thorough examination by persons well versed in the law of the community concerned.

Our recommendations indeed follow generally the lines of the remedy suggested by Mr. Jogendra Nath Mukherjee which is endorsed in the written evidence tendered to us by the Hindus of Bengal and Assam. Our recommendations are intended to be applied in the first place to the two chambers of the Indian legislature only, as we think that such legislation will come more frequently before the Indian legislature than before provincial legislatures. If they are accepted, and if they are found in practice to work well, then we think that they might be applied *mutatis mutandis* to the provincial councils also. We would provide in the Legislative Rules, on the example of the House of Commons, for two Standing Committees one each for Bills affecting Hindu and Muhammadan law. After either chamber has given leave for the introduction of a measure falling within either of these categories, it should automatically be referred to the Standing Committee concerned, and no further action in regard to it should be taken until the Standing Committee has reported. Normally, before reporting, we think the Standing Committee should give an opportunity to the community concerned to make any representations in regard to the Bill which it may think fit either orally or in writing. These provisions by themselves would not perhaps go far. The main point is to secure that the Committees are manned by persons of the character required. These should be mainly members of the community concerned and should include persons well-versed, respectively, in Hindu and Muhammadan law, and representatives both of the orthodox and reforming sections of the two communities. In order to secure such representatives on the Committees, we would provide that the members should be appointed by a Committee of Selection and here again we would follow the House of Commons practice in regard to the appointment of members of the Standing Committees of that House. We make no definite recommendations as to how the Committee of Selection should be appointed. The members should, however, we think, include the President, the Deputy President and the Leader of the House. It might be found advisable for the Standing Committees and the Selection Committee to be a Joint Standing Committee and a Joint Selection Committee of the two chambers. We think that the details of this kind might be worked out by the Government of India, the two chambers of the Indian legislature might be consulted later. In view, however, of these suggestions we recommend that the provision for the nomination of experts in the two chambers of the Indian legislature, should include power to nominate, not only which we have recommended for adoption with regard to particular Bills but also with regard to particular classes of Bills also. By this means it should be possible, we think, to ensure that persons of all the types required shall be represented on the Standing Committees.

POWERS OF LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY IN REGARD TO APPROPRIATION OF SUPPLIES.

The Government of Bihar and Orissa make a general observation upon the provisions of the Act under which the power of granting supplies was vested in the Legislative Assembly only. They say if the Council of State had been able to review the resolutions of the Legislative Assembly by the voting of demands it is possible that the policy of destruction adopted during the March session of this year might have been less successful. In the event of any amendment of section 67A of the Act being contemplated, they commend this point for consideration. They ourselves are not, in the present circumstances, prepared to support an amendment of the section on these lines. A suggestion of a different character is contained in the memorandum of the Railway Department of the Government of India which is reproduced in Appendix No. 5. The object of the recommendation is to give the Railway Department greater opportunities of explaining their proposals to the Assembly during the course of the budget discussions. The Railway Department hope to present their budget to the Assembly in advance of the general budget and thus secure some additional time for its discussion. They also state that the question of changing the date of the beginning of the railway year to the first of August and of placing the railway estimates before the Assembly in the middle of September, when it would be possible to supply the Assembly with estimates of the approximate actuals of receipts and expenditure of the previous year, is under consideration. We have not been able fully to examine all the implications of these suggested changes. We, however, support the recommendations unless substantial objections to them are found to be forthcoming on the grounds that it is desirable that the budget estimates considered by the Assembly should be prepared after a close estimate of the actual receipts and expenditure of the previous year is

known and also of the fact that these changes would enable the Assembly to devote a greater time to a thorough discussion of the railway estimates. The Railway Department also state that they would welcome the change in the dates for the beginning of the railway year and the presentation of the railway budget on administrative grounds. Though it is not proposed to introduce these changes at once, we support the suggestion of the Railway Department and would recommend that the Act and the rules thereunder should be amended so as to empower the Government of India (1) to prescribe the date on which the railway year shall begin for budget purposes, and (2) to present the railway budget to the Legislative Assembly separately from the general budget.

G.—THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL.

CONTROL OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL OVER TRANSFERRED SUBJECTS.

The powers of superintendence direction and control of the Secretary of State in Council have been restricted in regard to transferred subjects by the rule made under section 19A of the Act to the five purposes mentioned in the rule. The corresponding powers of the Governor General in Council have been similarly limited by Rule 43 of the Devolution Rules. These powers of interference are identical save for the inclusion in the rule relating to the Secretary of State in Council of the following additional purposes:

(i) to safeguard Imperial interests; and (ii) to determine the position of the Government of India in respect of questions arising between India and other parts of the British Empire.

We have therefore decided to refer to these two connected questions together.

Sir K. V. Reddy has stated that the rule framed under section 19A of the Government of India Act has so many exceptions that they eat up the rule. He says that it is difficult to suggest an alteration of the rule but the powers are still too large. On the other hand, in regard to the control of the Governor General in Council, the Deccan Sabha, for example, recommend that the powers of control should be limited to the purpose of safeguarding the interests of central subjects only. We have examined the existing restrictions in both cases. It seems to us that in all the cases provided for it is necessary to retain the limitations upon the exercise of control which have been provided. More important than any amendment of the rules is the manner in which the powers still retained are exercised, and no amendment of the rules will affect this. We have alluded to the evidence on this point in Part I above.

CONTROL OF SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL OVER CENTRAL AND PROVINCIAL RESERVED SUBJECTS.

Finally we turn to those subjects in the administration of which the governments in India remain responsible to Parliament. The Joint Committee in their remarks on clause 38 of the Government of India Bill of 1919 suggested that in the exercise of his responsibility to Parliament which he cannot delegate to any one else, the Secretary of State may reasonably consider that only in exceptional circumstances should he be called upon to intervene in matters of purely Indian interests where the government and the legislature in India are in agreement. We recognise the importance which attaches to the relaxation of the powers of control of the Secretary of State and of the Secretary of State in Council over the official governments in India. It would, however, involve an examination of the actual working of the administration in detail, which has of course not been possible for us to undertake, before we could arrive at a definite conclusion as to whether the existing control is being unreasonably exercised. One witness before us referred to the growth of expenditure upon telegrams as an indication of the excessive control. We have examined the point and find there is no basis for the suggestion. We fully endorse the view of the Joint Committee that the relaxation of the control over the Government of India and the provincial governments exercised by the Secretary of State and by the Secretary of State in Council in matters of purely Indian interest is the goal to be aimed at. We have considered what steps should be taken towards obtaining such a relaxation. We recognise that there is a difference in theory between delegation and devolution of powers, but we think that in their practical application, little difference is likely to be experienced between the two methods of securing relaxation. Difficulties arise when an attempt is made to define the circumstances in which the control should be relaxed, and in fact the cases in which relaxation of control may perhaps be expected appear to depend not only upon the subject to which they relate but mainly upon the magnitude of the issues which they involve. In financial and service matters, action may be taken by definite delegation of powers by rule. In matters of administration however, the step which should in our opinion, be taken is to work towards establishing a practice in conformity with the position taken by the Joint Committee that control in cases affecting purely Indian interests should not be exercised. We notice with pleasure that an important practice in regard to fiscal matters has already been established. Relaxation of control on these lines is, in our opinion, a most important channel for constitutional advance within the scope of the Act.

CONCLUSION.

124. We had the advantage of considering the evidence and of discussing most of our recommendations in full committee, but our colleagues, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir Sivaram Aiyer, Mr. Jinnah and Dr. Paranjpye finally decided to write a separate minority report. We find that in that report they have dealt with some matters which we feel were precluded from considering by our terms of reference, and we therefore refrain from referring to them now. It is necessary to point out that the recommendations in

paragraph 91 were the result of an examination of the subject by a sub-committee consisting of Sir Muhammad Shafi, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir Henry Moncrieff-Smith and Mr. Jinnah and were unanimously accepted by the committee as a whole. The Maharajahdhiraja Sir Bijay Chand Mahab, Bahadur of Burdwan has appended to our report a note expressing his views on certain matters.

125. In conclusion we must express our obligations to the Government of India Press for the promptitude and accuracy with which they have responded to our demands which were often necessarily immediate and exacting.

We are greatly indebted to our Secretary, Mr. Tonkinson, for his invaluable help during our investigations and in the preparation of our report. He has displayed the greatest kindness in assisting us in every respect and has devoted himself to his duties in connection with the committee with indefatigable industry involving long hours of work at high pressure.

We have the honour to be Your Excellency's most obedient servants,
A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Chairman.

MD. SHAH,
B. C. MAHTAB OF BURDWAN,
A. H. FROOM,
H. MONCRIEFF-SMITH,

Members,
H. TONKINSON,
Secretary.
Delhi, the 23rd December 1924.

MAHARAJAH OF BURDWAN'S NOTE

The following is the note by the Maharajahdhiraja Sir Bijay Chand Mahab, Bahadur of Burdwan:

I append this note with the object of making it quite clear why I have supported the continuation of Dyarchy. I have done so, not because I am enamoured by the system of Dyarchy, since it is a system which is bound to lead to confusions, complexities and, in consequence, perhaps a certain amount of distrust and suspicion in the minds of Ministers who will have to work it; nor does my support mean that I do not look forward to some scheme of Provincial Autonomy being evolved by the Government of India in due course, or that I could be opposed to the aspiration of every patriotic Indian, including myself, to see full Responsible Government in India when the time is ripe for it; but because, the realization of full Responsible Government must inevitably be gradual in India. No sane person can claim otherwise; for India, with its complexities of communal dissensions and the present political activities of those who want Revolution, whether it be White or Red, which means in plain language severance of the British connection, needs a steady political uplifting and no whirlwind reforms which may easily spell disaster. In consequence, at present partial Responsible Government is an inevitable necessity and in a transitional stage no half-way house appears to me to be possible other than the present system of Dualism with all its inherent defects and irremediable consequences.

Turning to the question as to whether Dyarchy has failed or not, I cannot go to the length of saying that since the inauguration of the Reforms in 1921, it has had a fair enough trial and has failed or that it has been worked properly both by the Government and the people alike. Firstly, because, I do not think the real constitutional position was visualised by Ministers who had to work it, nor do I think the action of Governors has been uniform in all the provinces. Some have realised the dividing line between Transferred and Reserved subjects and yet with it have had joint meetings of both halves of the Government, as contemplated under the Government of India Act, whilst other Governors have been the worst enemies of Dyarchy by their well-meant intentions of securing a unified form of Government. This has led to misconceptions and misunderstandings much more than anything else. The inference which I have deduced from the examination of various witnesses, particularly ex-Ministers, is that an actual case has been made out to prove that Dyarchy has failed and, therefore, I believe that, given good-will and co-operation, the scheme has many possibilities still of achieving the purpose for which it was intended, viz., during a transitional stage to be the herald on the threshold of further political advance. In my opinion, therefore, it would be a political blunder of the first magnitude to denounce, or advocate the immediate discarding of, Dyarchy wholesale, when we find it has only been worked for a little over three years and that in most Provinces, within that very short period, it has, if anything, been a partial success rather than a failure. To be quite candid, some of the Ministers who deposited before us have left on my mind this impression rather vividly that they were denouncing the system not merely for its inherent defects, but also because it undoubtedly put a limitation on the scope of their activities.

If we really want our onward march to be on a well-metalled road which will reach us safely to the Land of Autonomy and full Responsibility we must take as our motto, *festina lente*, I, therefore, hold, there is more scope for real advance and for establishing our fitness to rule by working the dual constitution fully and more successfully than it has been hitherto worked than there is in merely condemning it and asking for Provincial Autonomy as an immediate and irrevocable demand. First let us give conclusive proof of our being able to manage successfully the partial form of Responsible Government which we have got for the first time, before advocating what would be, in the present formation of political parties in India and the existing electoralities, a leap in the dark.

Now let me turn to the conclusions of the Minority Report.

With the idea of an immediate Royal Commission to examine the Indian Constitution *de novo*, I am not in agreement for

(Continued on page 14.)

MUDDIMAN REPORT.

(Continued from page 13.)

I do not consider the present Constitution to be so bad or so unworkable as to necessitate its complete overhauling by Parliament after its having been worked for a little over three years only. Moreover, I am not convinced of what the verdict of such a Commission would be at the present time.

On the other hand, I think it would be wise on the part of the Government of India not to wait till 1929 when a Parliamentary Committee is likely to be appointed—perhaps to re-open every question and re-examine everything—but from now to give effect to our recommendations, and to consider our examination of Provincial Autonomy in Part II of our Report, and then to see if some advance to Provincial Autonomy is possible under existing conditions and, if so, to constitute the machinery necessary for it.

B. C. MAHTAB.

Delhi, the 3rd December, 1924.

THE MINORITY REPORT.

DEFECTS OF DIARCHY.

The Minority Report is signed by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir P. S. Sivaswami Aiyer, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, and Dr. R. P. Paranjpye. This Report consists of twelve chapters.

In Chapter VI, the Minority describe the defects of Diarchy. In VII they deal with the question of provincial autonomy and the Central Government. Chapter VIII is headed "Conditions of Political Advance" and runs as follows:—

CONDITIONS OF POLITICAL ADVANCE.

VIII

In the course of our enquiry and discussion, we have had to give our consideration to certain important conditions of advance. They are connected with (a) the position of the electorates with reference to their education and capacity; (b) communal tension and tendencies; (c) the representation of the depressed and working classes; (d) the size and heterogeneity of the provinces; and (e) internal security and self-defence. We propose now to deal with these conditions *seriatim*.

(a) *Electorates and the public.*—Our attention was frequently drawn to the extent of interest displayed by the public, and particularly by the electorates, in the elections to, and subsequently in the activities of the Legislatures. The number of voters who went to the polls in 1920 was a small percentage of the total, mainly owing to the political atmosphere which prevailed at the time, and ranged from 16.5 per cent. in Assam to 41 per cent. in the rural constituencies of Bihar and Orissa. Those who then preached a boycott of the Councils continued their hostility to the Reforms, and belittled, while the movement lasted, the efforts and achievements of the representatives of the people. In consequence, the task of political training, which is one of the chief obligations of members of the Legislatures, was a somewhat onerous one, and it must be confessed that in this respect the record of the members has on the whole been inadequate, though not so meagre as several local Governments seem to think. Some of them have referred in their reports to the indifference and apathy of the outside public towards the proceedings of the Legislatures. The Madras Government say that considerable interests and appreciation has been displayed by the public from the commencement of the Reforms, and that the constituencies have been keenly alive. In the Punjab public interest in the proceedings of the Council rose and fell, it is said, with debates with a pronounced political flavour; in the Central Provinces, the Government record a steadily rising tide of popular appreciation of the efforts of their representatives in the local Legislature. The discussion of agrarian questions in the United Provinces and the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Councils has brought home to large numbers of voters the value of the franchise.

SIR MAJID HALEY ON THE PUNJAB ELECTORATES.

We may here refer to some pertinent remarks of H. E. Sir Majid Haley in opening the Punjab Legislative Council in November 1924. "The extension of the electoral system has brought into the orbit of politics classes whose interests were previously unvoiced and the free discussion here of their needs and requirements has given a new aspect to the whole of the public life in the Punjab. The value of this development must not be judged merely by the force of the impact on Government policy of the views of these classes. The awakening of political consciousness among our rural classes has given them a new outlook as there is an insistent demand among them for better education, and for vocational training, great activity in availing themselves of characters building institutions such as co-operation, a new and more intelligent interest in all that concerns their economic welfare." During the elections of 1923, the participation of the Swaraj party rendered the contests in many of the constituencies very keen, and the polling was consequently much heavier than in the first elections. Even so, we are aware that the number of those who actually utilised their vote is a small proportion to the total population. Nor do we wish to overlook the fact that only six millions representing between two and three per cent. of the total population has been enfranchised. But it may not be amiss to point out here that in England, at the time of the first Reform Bill in 1832, only 3 per cent. were enfranchised, and these belonged to the rich and privileged classes; between 1832 and 1867, the number increased to 4.5 per cent. In 1867 to 9 per cent. In 1884 to a little over 11 per cent., and it is only in 1918 that the number rose to over 50 per cent. (See Dr. W. A. Chap-

man's "Function of Liberalism", Contemporary Review, September 1924). We would in this connection also draw attention to some impressive facts relating to the position in the United Kingdom as regards the state of the electorates and cognate matters, which Mr. Chintamani has cited in an addendum to his memorandum.

"Previous to 1832 there were less than 5,00,000 persons who had the right to vote in the election of members of Parliament. The Reform Act of that year increased the number to nearly 10,00,000; the Act of 1867 increased it to 25,00,000; the Act of 1884 increased it again to 55,00,000, and last of all the Act of 1918 increased the number of the electors to over 20,00,000. There are several millions of women to whom the vote is still denied." ("Principles of Liberalism", 1924, Liberal Publication Department Booklets, No. 2.)

"Most of the English boroughs may be roughly divided into those which were sold by their patrons, the great territorial magnates, and those which sold themselves to the highest bidder. The country constituencies of forty shilling freeholders, although limited and unequal, were less corrupt and more independent than the voters in boroughs, but they were practically at the disposal of the great nobles and local landowners. In 1793, when the members of the House of Commons numbered 558, no fewer than 354 were nominally returned by less than 15,000 electors, but, in reality, on the nomination of the Government and 197 private patrons. The Union with Ireland in 1801 added 100 members to the House, of whom 71 were nominated by 56 individuals. In 1816, of 638 members of the House, 487 were returned by the nomination of the Government and 267 private patrons. Of these patrons, 144 were peers. The glaring defects of the representative system—the decayed and rotten boroughs, the private property of noblemen, the close corporations openly selling the seats at their disposal to members who, in turn sold their own parliamentary votes, and the existence of great manufacturing cities distinguished by their wealth, industry and intelligence, and yet possessing no right of sending representatives to Parliament" (Taswell Langmead's Constitutional History of England).

Small as is the proportion of the population of which the Legislatures are directly representative, some of the local Governments have admitted their representative character. Thus, the Madras Government say that "the Council represents public opinion and to a certain extent also creates it"; the Bombay Government makes the same admission "in the sense that all the chief communities are represented in it and the members understand the interests of their communities and are ready to defend and support them"; the Punjab Government remark that the Council was representative of various shades of opinion but moderate public opinion was predominant. "As a body", they add "the Council was shrewd, cautious and strongly imbued with the conservative ideas traditionally associated with the farmer class".

We have not been able to find the exact number of illiterates among the present electorates. But notwithstanding the fact that education in the three Rs among the masses has been neglected in the past, we think that the average Indian voter, both rural and urban, is possessed of sufficient intelligence to understand issues directly his local interests and capable of exercising a proper choice of his representatives. We think that the repeated use of the franchise will in itself be an education of potent value and the process of education must go hand in hand with the exercise of political power. We are, therefore, of the opinion that the franchise in every province should be carefully examined, and wherever it admits of lowering, it should be lowered, so as to secure enforcement of a substantially large number of people.

(b) *Communal Tension and Tendencies.*—We are fully aware that the unfortunate tension between the two principal communities Hindu and Mahomedan which has recently manifested itself in riots in some towns is held to be a serious warning against any precipitate or even early move towards responsible Government. We do not wish to overstate the argument or to under estimate its force, but we wish also to enter a caveat against the tendency to exaggerate the extent of the communal differences, which has been visible in a marked degree in certain quarters. Much as we deplore these dissensions and disturbances, we shall point out that in judging of them and their bearing upon the question of political advance, regard must be had to the size of the country and its enormous population, and also to the fact that the vast majority of the people live peaceful lives, and in rural areas the relations between the two communities are, generally speaking, friendly. It is mainly in towns that unfriendly relations sometimes lead to results which the sinner section of each community deplore. We shall here quote the evidence of Mr. Barrett Hill, a representative of the Punjab Muslim League, which bears out our own views of the matter.

"Q. I want to put you a few questions about the Hindu-Muslim situation in the Punjab. The majority of the population in the Punjab are agriculturists. Are they not? A.—Undoubtedly.

Q. About 90 per cent. of the population in the Punjab live on agriculture directly or indirectly? A.—Yes.

Q. Now, is there any Hindu-Muslim racial bitterness or feeling in rural areas? A.—Nothing of the kind.

Q. Because the interests of the Hindu and Mahomedan population in the agricultural portion of the Punjab are common? A.—Yes, identical.

Q. They have common interests? A.—Yes.

Q. Now I come to the urban areas. You know that in the Punjab the number

of towns exceeding 20,000 in population is very small? A.—Yes, there are only a few large towns in the Punjab.

Q. In fact, the majority of municipal towns in the Punjab are really large villages? A.—Quite.

Q. In the smaller towns, is there any bitterness of feelings between the Hindus and the Muhammedans? A.—Not much.

Q. So that this acute phase of communal feeling which is talked of so much exists mainly in the bigger towns in the Punjab? A.—In the larger towns of the Punjab.

Q. Like Multan, Lahore, and Amritsar? A.—You may add to these Rawalpindi also."

Recognising as we do the imperative necessity and urgency for the removal of these differences, we shall point out that the leading members of the two communities have been anxious to bring about the establishment of good relations and we hope that these efforts will bear fruit. We also recognise that the conditions precedent for the success of such efforts are (1) the frank recognition by each community of the principles of religious freedom and the cultivation of habits of toleration; (2) the effective safeguarding of the interests of minorities in respect of their political representation; (3) the adequate representation of duly qualified members of each community in the public services of the country. So far as the latter two conditions are concerned, we think that they can be brought about by provisions in the Act itself or the rules thereunder and through the agency of the Public Services Commission. So far as the first condition is concerned, we think that the fulfilment of the other two conditions is bound to have its effect on the general outlook of the minorities concerned, and will materially help the leaders of the communities in their social and moral activities in the cause of friendliness. It will also, we think, give a totally wrong impression of the political attitude of the Muhammedan community to say that being afraid of political power passing into the hands of the Hindu majority they are as a community opposed to responsible Government. The resolution of the Muslim League which we quote below shows in our opinion that the Muhammedans are as keen as the Hindus on the issue of political advance, but that they are anxious that such advance should be accompanied by the protection of their interests.

MUSLIM LEAGUE'S RESOLUTION.

"Whereas the speedy attainment of Swaraj is one of the declared objects of the All-India Muslim League, and whereas it is now generally felt that the conception of Swaraj should be translated into the realm of concrete politics and become a factor in the daily life of the Indian people, the All-India Muslim League hereby resolves, that in any scheme of a Constitution for India, that may ultimately be agreed upon and accepted by the people, the following shall constitute its basic and fundamental principles:—

(a) The existing provinces of India shall all be united under a common Government on a federal basis so that each province shall have full and complete provincial autonomy, the functions of the Central Government being confined to such matters only as are of general and common concern.

(b) Any territorial redistribution that might at any time become necessary, shall not in any way affect the Muslim majority of population in the Punjab, Bengal and North-West Frontier Provinces.

(c) Full religious liberty, that is, liberty of belief, worship, observances, propaganda, association and education shall be guaranteed to all communities.

(d) The idea of joint electorates with a specified number of seats being unacceptable to Indian Muslims, on the ground of its being a fruitful source of discord and dissension and also as being wholly inadequate to achieve the object of effective representation of various communal groups, the representation of the latter shall continue to be by means of separate electorates as at present, provided that it shall be open to any community at any time to abandon its separate electorates in favour of joint electorates.

(e) No Bill or Resolution or any part thereof affecting any community, which question is to be determined by the members of that community in the elected body concerned, shall be passed in any Legislature or in any other elected body, if three-fourths of the members of that community in that particular body oppose such Bill or Resolution or part thereof.

That in the opinion of the All-India Muslim League the Reforms granted by the Government of India Act 1919, are wholly unsatisfactory and altogether inadequate to meet the requirements of the country and that the virtual absence of any responsibility of the Executive to the elected representatives of the people in the Legislature has really rendered them futile and unworkable; the League therefore urges that immediate steps be taken to establish Swaraj, that is full responsible Government having regard to the provisions of the previous resolution and this, in the opinion of the League, can only be done by a complete overhauling of the Government of India Act, 1919, and not merely by an inquiry with a view to discover defects in the working of the Act and to rectify imperfections under its rule-making power."

We are of the opinion that notwithstanding the note of warning sounded by some Muhammedan representatives from Bengal, the correct interpretation of their attitude is that if the conditions mentioned above are fulfilled and no majority is reduced to a minority in any province, they will agree to political advance. Our attention has also been drawn to the attitude of other minorities but we shall observe that so far as the Sikh community in the Punjab is concerned, it will decidedly welcome political advance, while the Indian Christian community has not only publicly supported it but generally deprecated separate representation. As regards the Non-Brahmins in Madras, we shall content ourselves with saying that they are not a minority and whatever may be said of their attitude towards the Brahmins, it cannot be said that

on communal or on any other grounds they are opposed to political advance. On the contrary, having secured a large majority in the Council in Madras since the new era has been inaugurated, the present Ministers in Madras distinctly favour advance. While, therefore, we think that in the present conditions it is unavoidable that due regard must be paid to communal interests and that they should be adequately safeguarded by provisions in the Constitution, we do affirm that by the mere postponement of the solution of questions connected with Constitutional advance not only will no useful purpose be served but that it may make the task more difficult in the future.

(c) *Representation of Depressed and Working classes.* As regards the representation of the depressed and working classes, we are of the opinion that the correct principle to follow would be to lower the franchise so as to give them a chance, through the open door of election in general electorates; but where practical considerations point to a different conclusion, we would suggest that for the next few years only special constituencies might be formed for them. Our colleague Dr. Paranjpye is of the opinion that it should not at all be difficult to secure their representation in the Bombay Presidency by election from three or four districts. Similarly as regards factory labour, we favour their representation by election. We think that though distinct signs in urban areas of organizing itself at no distant date. We anticipate that this process will be expedited by labour legislation which we understand is under contemplation of the Government of India.

(d) *Size and heterogeneity of the provinces.* We are aware that one of the objections raised in certain quarters to any further political advance is that some of the Governors' provinces are too big in size and population and heterogeneous in character to admit of the proper working of self-governing institutions. The subject is too vast and complicated to be discussed with the materials before us. But we are of the opinion that the consideration of the general redistribution of territories should not precede any constitutional advance, and in any case redistribution should not be effected without the consent of the populations concerned. We are, however, strongly opposed to the use of section 60 for the appointment of Deputy Governors.

(e) *Internal Security and Self-Defence.* Another vital condition of political advance is that whatever be the form of government it should be in a position to discharge in an effective manner its primary function of maintaining internal security and defending the borders of the country against foreign aggression. This function is at present discharged directly by the provincial Governments so far as internal security is concerned though in cases of emergency they have to depend upon the support of the military. As regards defence against foreign aggression the responsibility rests with the Central Government. In our Chapter relating to provincial autonomy we have tried to envisage the future constitutional position in regard to matters of defence. We recognise the difficulty and complexity of the problem, but we also feel that there is urgent and pressing need for taking active steps to prepare India for her defence so that she may take over ultimately the management of her resources of defence. We are aware of the steps which in recent years have been taken towards the realisation of that ideal. We refer to the grant of King's Commission to a small number of Indians, the opening of a Military College at Dehra Dun, to the pending proposals for the development of territorial and Auxiliary Forces and the Indianisation of eight Units. We recognise that these matters are closely connected with the question of India's political advance and we feel that there can be no stability about any Constitution which may be devised for India without at the same time taking steps to prepare her for her self-defence within a reasonable period of time. In order to satisfy this condition of political advance we think that it is necessary to prepare a scheme which will have a direct relation to constitutional development in the near future to enable India to achieve full dominion status. We naturally do not feel ourselves called upon to enter into the details of any proposals. We have ventured to express these views only because it appears to us that this vital condition of political advance must be stated and recognised.

CHAPTER IX.

POSSIBILITY OF ADVANCE BY RULES.

It has been urged that an advance can be made by action under section 19A of the Act and without any radical amendment of the Act itself. With all respect to those who maintain this view, we entirely differ from it. In the first place, it is obvious that under section 19A the Secretary of State can only "regulate and restrict" the exercise of the powers of superintendence, direction and control vested in him. In the second place, such regulation and restriction of powers must be with a view to give effect to the purposes of the Government of India Act. These purposes are defined in the preamble, and we think that even if the Secretary of State felt so disposed, he could not, by the mere exercise of his powers under this section, abolish diarchy. In the third place, reading the second and third parts of section 19A with the first part, it seems to us that the relaxation of the control contemplated by section 19A can only be with regard to Provincial Governments and cannot have any relation to the Central Government. The words "subjects other than transferred subjects" in the second part of the section, and the words "any rules relating to transferred subjects" in the third part of the section seem clearly to indicate the limits of the relaxation of the control of the Secretary of State contemplated by the rule-making power under this section. We also think that the rela-



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MUDDIMAN REPORT.

(Continued from previous page.)

zation of control provided for by this section cannot mean the same thing as divestment.

SIR MALCOLM HAILEY'S VIEW.

Our view as to the interpretation and process of making rules under section 19A is in the main supported by Sir Malcolm Hailey's exposition of the law in his speech in the Legislative Assembly on the 13th July 1923. He said: "There are two processes by which advance can be achieved in the direction of waiving control. First of all, there is the process of convention; secondly, there is the process which can be achieved by the making of rules under 19A and the like. But mark the constitutional implications of these two processes. While under a convention of non-interference, the statutory control of the Secretary of State and therefore of Parliament, still remains (though it may be in abeyance) the effect of making rules under section 19A differs in this, that it is a statutory divestment of control. What is the theory of our Constitution, or indeed of any Constitution? The theory of every Constitution which is not explicitly autocratic is that the Executive must remain under the control of some Legislature. Now, whatever some of our critics may say about us and the character of our administration, however autocratic it may be in intention and in spirit, in point of constitutional form it has not that character, for the reason that our Executive is under the control of the British Parliament. In other words, it is under the control of a Legislature. Under what circumstances then can Parliament divest itself of that control? Obviously only in circumstances under which the Executive would come under the control of some other Legislature. Therefore, if Parliament is to be asked to divest itself of control over any particular subject, it seems to me that it can only do so when we have responsible Government within the Central Government, that is, when certain subjects are transferred to the control of the Indian Legislature. We would then have a process exactly parallel to that which has been followed in provincial Governments. There you have certain subjects transferred to it, they are under the control of the Legislature, in so far that their administration is in the hands of Ministers who are responsible to the Legislature. It was in recognition of this fact that Parliament was able to divest itself of control over those particular subjects."

UNITED PROVINCES GOVERNMENT'S VIEW.

Our views are further fortified by the opinion of the Governor in Council of the United Provinces expressed in his letter, dated 21st July 1924, in which he stated: "The Government of India have, in their legal position, no power to divest the Government of the United Provinces of its powers of administration, and no power to transfer to any other authority the functions of the Government of India. The Government of India have, in fact, suggested as another possibility, that the Governor-in-Council should assume the powers of the Government of India, and that the Secretary of State should exercise his powers of superintendence and control over reserved subjects in respect of all matters on which the Governor-in-Council and the Legislative Council are in agreement, and that by an amendment of the Act (since section 44 (a) relates only to transferred subjects) the Government of India should similarly divest themselves of the powers of control now exercised by them. The Governor-in-Council cannot too strongly emphasize its opposition to this course. It believes that divestment (which, of course, must be clearly distinguished from delegation) would be constitutionally unsound, and indeed that the full implications of section 19A in so far as it enables this step to be taken, were possibly not foreseen or intended. At all events, a similar proposal put forward by the Cere Committee with regard to Central subjects was rejected by the Joint Parliamentary Committee for reasons which are as conclusive to-day as they were four years ago. Every Government, which is not a military autocracy, must be responsible to some authority, whether that authority be the people as a whole or some dominant class or section. The Governor-in-Council is responsible at present to Parliament and the control of Parliament is enforced by the Secretary of State, and the Government of India, who are the agents of Parliament. As already shown, the influence of the Legislature on the administration of the reserved subjects is very substantial; but influence, however far it may extend, is not control; control rests ultimately with Parliament; and the Governor is armed with powers which enable him, in the last resort, to give effect to his wishes. In so far as the Secretary of State and the Government of India were divested of the authority now exercised by them, this would cease to be the position; and to that extent the Governor-in-Council would no longer be responsible to Parliament. Legally, the place in the Constitution thus vacated by Parliament would remain unfilled, in deciding to accept the views of the Legislature, the Governor-in-Council would be responsible only to his own conscience. In practice, however, his authority would be completely undermined; for, to the wishes of the Legislature he could oppose only his own personal opinions. A situation of this kind could have only one outcome; the control now wielded by Parliament would pass to the local Legislature. But this would have no legal sanction; and the Council would have no clearly defined responsibility. It may or may not be desirable that powers should be conferred on the Legislative Council, but this particular method has all the disadvantages and none of the advantages of a formal transfer."

We also desire to draw attention to section 131 of the Government of India Act which provides that nothing in this Act

shall derogate from any powers of the Secretary of State in Council in relation to the Government of India. In our opinion, so long as this section stands on the Statute Book the control of the Secretary of State must constitutionally remain unimpaired, and it is difficult to see how any action taken by him under section 19A can divest him of that ultimate control.

The Minority in their concluding chapter say:—

Having expressed our views in detail on the working of the present system its inherent constitutional defects and the practical difficulties experienced in its working we shall now briefly submit our conclusions. While we agree with the majority that the constitution, as a whole, requires to be worked by reasonable men in a reasonable spirit if dead-locks are not to ensue, we venture to think that this will hold good in the case of any other constitution. In our opinion, the system of Dyarchy was during the first three years everywhere worked in a spirit of harmony and co-operation between the Legislature and the Executive notwithstanding the fact that the atmosphere outside was for some time markedly unfavourable. The Indian Ministers and members of Executive Committee also, upon whom new opportunities of service were conferred, appeared to us to have been within the sphere of their Executive duties, equally eager to work the Constitution in the same spirit of reasonableness, and yet differing from the majority of our colleagues we have been forced to the conclusion that the present system has failed and in our opinion it is incapable of yielding better results in future. The system has been severely tested during the course of this year and its practical breakdown in two provinces, viz., Bengal and the Central Provinces as a result of the opinions of the majority of the members of the Councils of those two provinces who refuse to believe in the efficacy of Dyarchy and the tension prevailing in the other Legislatures for similar reasons, point to the conclusion that the constitution requires being overhauled. It has failed in our opinion for several reasons: (1) There are the inherent defects of the constitution which though theoretically obvious at its inception have now been clearly shown by actual experience to exist. (2) The Ministers' position has not been one of real responsibility. (3) While in a few provinces the practice of effective joint deliberation between the two halves of the Government has been followed, in several of them it has not been. (4) Excepting to a partial extent in Madras, almost everywhere else the Ministers have been dealt with individually by Governors and not on the footing of collective responsibility. (5) The close inter-connection between the subjects of administration which have been divided into 'reserved' and 'transferred' has made it extremely difficult for Legislatures at times to make in practice a distinction between the two sections of the Government with the result that the policy and administration of the Reserved half of the Government have not infrequently been potent factors in determining the attitude of the Legislatures towards the Ministers and have also in our opinion prejudiced the growth and strength of parties in the Councils. (6) The Meston Award has crippled the resources of the provinces. It has been the cornerstone of the entire financial system, and it has prevented Ministers from developing nation-building Departments to the extent which would have enabled them to produce any substantial results. (7) The defects of the Rules which we have noticed before and the constitution and the working of the Finance Departments have put a severe strain on the system.

THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

The criticism which the Montagu-Chelmsford Report made of the Congress League Scheme has been demonstrated to be true in actual experience of the defects of having an irremovable Executive with an elected majority in the Legislature as is the case in the Legislative Assembly under the present Constitution: "An Executive which is independent of its Legislature" says the Report "as the Indian Executives have hitherto been can carry on the Government in virtue of authority derived from without; a party Executive can govern because it interprets the will of the people as represented by the Assembly, but wherever, as in Canada or Malta, attempts have been made to set up an irremovable Executive and a popular Assembly, acute conflict has ensued and has resulted either in advance to popular Government or a return to autocracy." It is scarcely necessary to point out that since the above passage was written, responsible government has been introduced in Malta with certain reservations relating to matters of Imperial interests.

We think that the Bihar Government has correctly summed up the position in the provinces by saying that Dyarchy is working 'creakily' and 'minor remedies may cure a creak or two. We have examined in detail the sections of the Government of India Act and the Rules made thereunder with a view to see how far 'creaks' discovered can be 'repaired'. We are satisfied that this process, though it may lead to some improvement of the administrative machinery in some respects, will not produce any substantial results. We do not think that the suggested amendments if effected would afford 'valuable training towards responsible government' or will provide any solution of the difficulties which we have discussed in our chapter on political conditions, or that they will strengthen the position of the Provincial Governments, in relation to the Legislatures, or that of the Central Government in relation to the Legislatures. The majority of our colleagues

say that no alternative transitional system has been placed before us. We think that to such an alternative transitional system can be devised which can satisfactorily solve the administrative or political difficulties which have been brought to our notice. To our mind the proper question to ask is, not whether any alternative transitional system can be devised but whether the constitution should not be put on a permanent basis, with provisions for automatic progress in the future so as to secure stability in the government and willing co-operation of the people. We can only express the hope that a serious attempt may be made at an early date to solve the question. That this attempt should be made—whether by the appointment of a Royal Commission with freer terms of reference and larger scope of enquiry than our or by any other agency—is a question which we earnestly commend to the notice of the Government.

We have the honour to be, Your Excellency's most obedient servant,
TEJ BAHADUR SAPRU
P. S. SIVASWAMY AIYER,
M. A. JINNAH,
R. P. PARANJPE.
Delhi, 3rd December 1924.

OUR EXCHANGE PROBLEM.

(Continued from page 10)

al payments would call for, the gold that would otherwise have come to India in payment of her produce was intercepted by the method of Council Bill sales, and kept in London, on the plea that any demands on India for gold would be only from outside, and London was the most central market to keep them in, and saved India a considerable sum that would otherwise be thrown away on charges for moving gold to and fro.

Although this looked plausible enough, many public men in India continued to protest very strongly against an artificial system and insisted that India should have a true gold currency like other gold standard countries. But the demand was overruled by the Secretary of State at the instance of London banking interests who feared that India, if it had a gold currency, might absorb very large quantities of gold and thereby endanger the very foundations of the gold standard in other gold standard countries.

AN ARTIFICIAL SYSTEM.

So insistent was the cry for a true gold standard and for a gold currency, and against the diversion of India's gold to England, and the whole artificial system to which it was due were looked upon with so much suspicion by our public men that the Chamberlain Commission of 1913 of which Sir Basil Blackett himself was the Secretary had to go out of its way to defend the system against the charges made against it. They say in para 66:

"There remains the argument that without gold in active circulation, India's currency system must remain a managed system, it being implied that a managed system is a bad system. The ideal with which this managed system is contrasted seems to be the system of the United Kingdom where fresh supplies of the only unlimited legal tender coins, the sovereign or the half sovereign can be obtained at will by anyone who takes gold to the mint for coinage."

"In our opinion this contrast is of no value. There does not appear to us to be any essential difference between the power to import sovereigns at will, and the power to have gold coined into sovereigns in India. The only point of the criticism that India's currency system is managed in a sense that is not true of the currency of the United Kingdom lies in the fact that the rupee is a token passing at a value above its intrinsic value and at the same time is unlimited legal tender. It is true that it is not practicable even to consider the limitation of the amount for which the rupee is legal tender. In this sense, therefore, the system must remain a managed one. But we demur altogether to the idea that because it is to this extent a managed system it must be a bad system. It is not in fact possible for the Government of India to manipulate the currency for their own ends, and they cannot add to the active circulation of the currency except in response to public demands."

It will be noted that they make two important statements, one—that the rupee is a token coin and the other—

that the system adopted is such that it is impossible for Government to manipulate the currency for their own ends. The Government by their present action have shown that it is possible to manipulate currency for their own ends and they have done it and have added scores of rupees annually to their resources. About the honesty or the morality of this procedure I shall speak lower down.

A Token Coin.

We shall first consider what a token coin is. A token coin is a coin which does not depend on its own intrinsic value for the value at which it is accepted in circulation. It is fixed by law as a certain fraction of the standard coin of the country and circulates on the strength of the value so given to it by law.

We see that the Chamberlain Commission says the rupee is a token although unlimited legal tender. Then, what was our standard coin? "The above quotation will make it clear that it was 'the sovereign'." The man-in-the-street is unable to understand this. He finds that all dealings in India are and have been in rupees, and so he thinks that our standard coin is the rupee. This misapprehension on his part is due to the deceptions of the Gold Exchange Standard System. I will therefore explain what a standard is:—

Meaning of a Standard

A standard is the thing by which you measure other things. We have thus standards of weight and of length. The meter by

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

TUESDAY, March 10.
Municipal Standing Committee meeting at 12-21 p.m. (B. T.).

WEDNESDAY, March 11.
Holi: Bank and Postal holiday.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for Australia per S.S. "Ormuiz" via Dhanushkedi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 10th instant.
Subscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per S.S. "Aquila" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. on Sunday, the 15th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Morra" with the Mails from Bombay of 21st ultimo arrived at Marseilles at 9-30 a.m. on the 6th instant. Passengers travelling by the P. & O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Saturday afternoon. The Mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Sunday morning.

INDIAN BUDGET.

PROF. SHAH'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rakhsa Sabha, at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall today (Monday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) Prof. K. T. Shah will deliver his second lecture on "The Indian Budget", when Mr. S. R. Bomani will preside.

RAMKRISHNA PARAMHANSAS

90TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.

The ninetieth anniversary of Swami Ramkrishna Paramahansa was celebrated on Sunday. In the evening a meeting was held in the Marwari Vidyalaya under the auspices of the Ramkrishna Mission of Khar Road, Bandra. Mr. M. R. Jayakar presiding. Messrs K. Natrajan, J. N. Mehta, Dr. Savarkar, Dr. Rajabally Patel and Mr. G. B. Trivedi addressed the gathering on the different aspects of the manifold life of Swami Ramkrishna Paramahansa.

A full report of the proceedings of the celebrations would appear in a later issue of the "Chronicle".

DONT "STRIKE" NOW.

LABOUR LEADERS' APPEAL.

On behalf of the United Labour of Bombay Mr. Ginwalla the Hon'y. Secretary of the Trade Union Congress and Mr. Jhalvala the Provincial Secretary of the Presidency of Bombay have issued the following appeal to the mill operators:—

MILL LABOURERS OF BOMBAY

It is inadvisable that just now you should think of going on strike. We fully realize that there is a serious grievance for you and that your poverty demands that you must have better economic conditions. The Government of India has levied a heavy Cotton Excise duty upon the mill-owners of Bombay. That has added to the general depression of industrial condition in Bombay. We know that the burden may come to you. But we are making the best possible endeavour to carry all the weight of the united labour of Bombay upon the Government. Please do not stop working till you are so informed by your organisations.

which we measure values is the standard of value. Countries that adopt gold for this purpose are called gold standard countries. In such countries the value of everything is measured by comparing it to a given quantity of gold. When a man buys a thing he agrees to pay so much gold for it. The seller keeps the gold until he himself wants something in exchange when he gives the gold and takes in return such commodity as he may desire to have.

In very old times the gold had to be cut and weighed from bars and assayed to verify the touch. As people became more civilised they invented what we know as coins. These were pieces of the standard metal of a definite weight and a definite fineness laid down by law. A man who had to pay a given amount of gold did it by paying out as many coins as gave this total, and thus all the bother of cutting and weighing and assay was done away with and business made much simpler. In some less advanced countries the old system is still in vogue as in China. However, it will be clear from what is said above that a standard coin can only be a piece of the standard metal (the metal that a country has adopted as its standard value). As India has adopted the Gold Standard since 1894, our standard coin can only be a coin of this metal, i.e., of gold. The rupee is not a gold coin and it will now be understood why the Chamberlain Commission says it is a token.

Once the coin was defined and laid down by law, contracts began to be made in terms of the coin, instead of in terms of so many grains or ounces of gold or silver. The coin thus became a standard measure (a measure of value) and to hammer with such a coin was deemed highly immoral and fraudulent, because it compelled one party to a contract to receive less or pay more than was rightly his due.

(To be continued.)

COCO GEM

"From the analytical data it is clear that Cocogem is an exceptionally pure sample of Coconut Oil but this would not have been suspected from its smell which is entirely free from the characteristic odour and flavour of coconut oil."

Cocogem, the quality product for all cooking purposes, is sold under our unconditional guarantee that it is 100 percent pure vegetable shortening. Throughout the whole process of manufacture it is untouched by hand and reaches you in hermetically sealed tins. Thus with Cocogem you are certain of an absolutely pure food product without the slightest fear of adulteration or contamination.

Cocogem is so highly deodorized that it is entirely without odour or flavour. It therefore imparts absolutely no flavour to food but rather enhances the delicate natural flavours of foods cooked in it.

COOK WITH COCOGEM

DISTRIBUTORS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

NANAVATY & Co.,

NAVSARI BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, ... BOMBAY.

Illustrated Booklets free from Cocogem Box H. Tatapuram.

IDEAL FOR INDIGESTION

PAINS AFTER EATING, FLATULENCE, ACIDITY, CHRONIC HEADACHES, CONSTIPATION, OR BILIOUSNESS.

The medicinal extracts in Mother Seigel's Syrup act as a tonic to the organs of digestion—stomach, liver and bowels—strengthening and stimulating them so that they again become capable of performing their vital functions easily and efficiently. If you need a tonic, give Mother Seigel's Syrup a trial after your next meal. If you need medicine to rid you of pains after eating, flatulence, acidity or constipation, Mother Seigel's Syrup is the medicine you need.

Mineral drugs may deaden the pain for a while, but they do not touch the root of the trouble at all. The herbal medicinal extracts contained in Mother Seigel's Syrup are Nature's own remedy, and remove the cause of the trouble in a natural manner. Test it yourself!

MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP

The large bottle contains over 75 average doses. Also in Tablet form.

Reliable Preparations of Powell's Laboratories.



QUALITY: Quality is our MOTTO. Quality is the cream of milk of HUMAN KINDNESS, essence of human service.

SYRUP HYPOPHOSPHITES COMP.

SYRUP HYPOPHOSPHITES COMPOUND: For clergymen, students, professional and Business men and all Brain workers.



It is a brain tonic, strengthens the appetite, supplies Physical strength.

Powell's Syrup Hypophosphites Compound contains in an active and palatable form the Hypophosphate of Soda, Lime, Iron, Manganese, Quinine and Strycinia.

DR. EASTON'S SYRUP.

DR. EASTON'S SYRUP: This syrup is made from the best chemicals according to Dr. Easton's Formula. It is a capital remedy and known throughout the world as a specific for General Debility, Mental and Physical Pressure of weakness.

CHEMICAL FOOD.

CHEMICAL FOOD: (Syrup of Phosphates of Iron, Lime, Potash and Soda). This preparation is largely prescribed for children; It is a valuable Tonic, pleasant to the taste, enriches the blood thus assisting in the formation of bones and muscles.

Guaranteed to be prepared from the Purest Drugs only, and in strict accordance with the formula of the British Pharmacopoeia.

Powell's Standard Preparations can be had at all Well-known Chemists and Stores.

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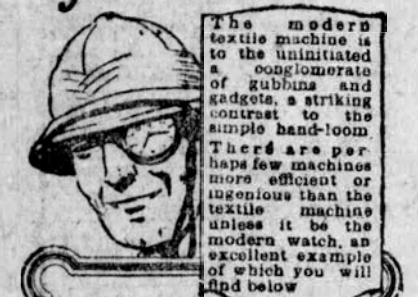
HEADACHE

Renounce all nerve pains promptly yield to the action of Phenalgin. A few doses reduce blood pressure and tranquillise the nervous system, with the result that all nerve pains disappear.

PHENALGIN

CONQUEROR OF PAIN
is prompt and certain in action and, as it causes no depression, no craving nor any other after effects, is absolutely safe in use. It has been prescribed by doctors for over twenty-five years.

Supplied in bottles containing 36 x 5 gr. tablets, with full directions, by all Chemists.
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Keyless Lever Wrist Watch
NICKEL SILVER .. Rs 25
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**NOVELTY; GRAND SENSATION**

452 PRESENTS FOR Rs. 1/-

Purchaser of a phial of Rose Otto or 4 pots of ring worm ointment will be given the following presents:
1 ring of eight metals,
1 Divine armband for cure of Gonorrhea and spermatorrhea,
1 Fancy toy wrist watch, 144 Blue Black ink tablets, 1 Fancy handle, 1 Clip, 1 Doz. transfer pictures, 1 Safety pin, 12 Fancy buttons, 1 Rubber balloon will fly by blowing, 1 Cigarette holder if properly played can be used in accompaniment with music, 1 Jumping frog (draw the spring and it will leap) 1 Drunkard doll (tumbling down Heyday), its movement make you die with laughing, 247 assorted lozenges.—Total 452 items.
Price Rs. 1/- Postage 6/-
SEAL & Co., CALCUTTA.
P. O. Hatkhola.

ANTI-ASIATIC BILL

WITHDRAWN FROM S. A. UNION ASSEMBLY.

SEQUEL TO GENERAL SMUTS' SPEECH.

CAPE TOWN, March 6.

In the South African Union Assembly today a bill introduced by Colonel Collins, a member of the Opposition, which sought to prohibit the issue or renewal of trading or business licenses to Asiatics within certain areas in Transvaal, was withdrawn as a result, it is understood, of General Smuts' speech on the Mines and Works Bill. The Lobby circles declare that it is unlikely that any anti-Asiatic legislation will be introduced during this session.—Reuter.

"EUROPEAN DIFFICULTIES"

SUNDAY PAPER'S CARTOON.

LONDON, March 8.

A cartoon in a Sunday paper showing Mr. Chamberlain climbing the Alps loaded with a bulging pack labelled "European Difficulties", is a mild way of illustrating his heavy responsibilities at the forthcoming League Conference at Geneva as preliminary to which there have been diplomatic visits in Paris during the week-end, notably those of Mr. Chamberlain and M. Skrzynski from Poland who advocated respectively the *pro* and *cons* of the German proposal for a pact. M. Herriot here is between the horns of a dilemma as France's military alliances with Poland and Czechoslovakia necessitate German guarantee respecting the Eastern as well as the Western Frontiers. In the course of a conversation with M. Herriot according to the Havas Agency, Mr. Chamberlain suggested that a five-party guarantee pact between France, Britain, Italy, Belgium and Germany to be eventually joined by Poland and Czechoslovakia would be accompanied by general peace in Europe and consolidate in particular the position of Poland. Mr. Chamberlain and M. Herriot have agreed that Germany's application for admission to the League of Nations must be unconditional. The upshot of the conversation is likely to be an Inter-Allied Conference to which Germany may be admitted.—Reuter.

HOBBS CASE.

ACCUSED'S EVIDENCE COMPLETED.

LONDON, March 6.

At the further hearing of the Hobbs Case today the accused completed his evidence. Hobbs said he would not have associated himself with any of the banking transactions, if he had an idea that there was conspiracy, unless he wanted to commit suicide. Asked how he came by that part of twenty-five thousand sterling paid to Mrs. Robinson, which had found its way into the firm of solicitors of which he was the head, Hobbs said he expected Newton to send some notes in payment of the costs incurred on his behalf. Hobbs admitted he had not sent Newton any Bill, but he believed Newton had suggested that he would pay so much. Hobbs agreed that it was not the usual practice for the solicitor to leave the client to pay what he liked as costs.

The case was adjourned to 9th March.—Reuter.

RADICAL ACTIVITIES IN JAPAN.

REPRESSIVE BILL PASSED.

TOKIO, March 7.

The House of Representatives by 248 votes to 18 passed today a peace preservation Bill penalising anyone organising or joining secret society with the object of changing the national constitution or disavowing the system of private property. A Minister said that the measure was necessitated by the serious growth of radical activities especially in the Labour circles. A cordon of police surrounded the House during the discussion in order to deal with possible demonstrations against the Bill. Thirty demonstrators, mostly labourers, were arrested.—Reuter.

WONDERFUL SPECIFIC FOR**ASTHMA**

RADICAL AND SURE CURE

of 26 years' fame all over the world. Letter No. of the firm 37369.

To,
Messrs. K. P. RAY, & J. P. RAY BROS.
Dept. No. 5, Benares City.

Dear Sirs,
I am in receipt of your letter, as well as the packet of Advertisement, and beg to inform you that I am suffering from Asthma from 12 years. I request you to send the medicine through V.P.P. for one week only. I have also received a letter from Mr. Basul Karim, Retired Magistrate of Hooghly who advised me to use your medicine.

Yours sincerely,
SARAN SINGH,
Care of Aya Singh Vaid, Lahore.

24-6-20.
Note.—Testimonials are sent free. Full amount is to be refunded if radical cure is not effected.
(18)

GENEVA PROTOCOL.

BRITISH EMPIRE'S ATTITUDE.

LEAFIELD, March 7.

At the League Council meeting in Geneva on Monday Mr. Chamberlain will make an announcement in regard to the British Empire's attitude towards the protocol. It is understood that his speech will consist of a reasoned statement on the decision which after the fullest and most careful examination it has been decided to adopt.—(B. O. W.)

HERRIOT CHAMBERLAIN CONFERENCE

PARIS, March 6.

Mr. Chamberlain dined at the British Embassy, where M. Herriot's Councillor at Embassy Phipps and Mr. Chamberlain's private Secretary Mr. Selby were the only guests. Afterwards Mr. Chamberlain and M. Herriot had a lengthy conference.—Reuter.

LEAFIELD, March 7.

The French Premier dined last night with Mr. Chamberlain, Foreign Secretary, after which the two statesmen engaged together in consideration of the current international problems. Before proceeding to Geneva late this evening Mr. Chamberlain had arranged to visit President Doumergue at Elysee and to take luncheon at Quai d'Orsay with M. Herriot.—B. O. W.

CHAMBERLAIN'S BUSY DAY IN PARIS.

PARIS, March 8.

Mr. Chamberlain had an hour's conversation with President Doumergue yesterday morning after which he was the guest at a luncheon with M. Herriot at which Generals Foch, Nollet, M. Briand, English, Belgian, Italian, Japanese and American Ambassadors were present. Later on Mr. Chamberlain had two hours' conversation with M. Herriot. An official communique refers to the cordiality of the conversations between M. Herriot and Mr. Chamberlain who have agreed that exchange of views should be followed by diplomatic negotiations in agreement with the Allies. Mr. Chamberlain proposes to stop again at Paris on his return from Geneva.—Reuter.

GERMAN PROPOSALS FOR SECURITY PACT.

NATIONALIST PRESS UPSET.

BERLIN, March 7.

Though the nature of the German proposals for a security pact has not still been disclosed, reports in this connection have upset the Nationalist newspapers. The "National Post" says that the proposals are tantamount to a surrender of Alsace-Lorraine, and the districts of Eupen and Malmédy and a practical agreement on the existing frontiers of the East and West, which they describe as an outrage. The "Fortschritt" says that the proposals recognise the *status quo* of the western frontiers and propose arbitration as regards the East. The paper declares that the proposals testify to Germany's firm resolve for pacification. The "Berliner Tageblatt" says a general security pact is a more reliable guarantee for France than a military alliance of France with her Eastern vassals.—Reuter.

PARIS PRESS COMMENTS.

PARIS, March 7.

Newspaper comments, which confirm the "Tagesspiegel's" report on the nature of Germany's proposals, are generally hostile to the idea of arbitration and emphasise the difference between the viewpoints of Paris and London. They further say that there is no likelihood of conversations between Mr. Chamberlain and M. Herriot effecting settlement of the questions most of which require long and difficult negotiations.—Reuter.

L. C. C. ELECTIONS.

LABOUR GAINS.

LEAFIELD, March 6.

The elections for the London County Council have resulted in the return of 83 Municipal Reformers who are practically synonymous with the Conservatives, 35 Labourites and 6 progressives who correspond with the Liberals. Municipal Reformers have gained one seat, Labourites 19 seats and Progressives have lost 19 seats. The Labour Party has thus increased its representation at the expense of the Liberal element while the Conservative element has maintained its large majority in the Council.—(B. O. W.)

FINAL STATE OF PARTIES.

LONDON, March 6.

The final state of parties in the London County Council elections is as follows:—
Municipal Reformers 83
Labour 35
Progressives 6
Reuter.

HIMALAYAN BIRDS AND MAMMALS.

TO BE COLLECTED FOR AMERICAN MUSEUM.

NEW YORK, March 6.

Messrs. Theodore and Kormit sons of late President Roosevelt will start on a visit to India in April to explore the Himalayan regions with the object of securing for Field Museum, Chicago as many specimens as possible of rare Himalayan birds and mammals, especially civet (? said to be original mountain sheep, first described by Marco Polo, Laphaired tiger, Yarkand stag, Markor great ibex of Tianshan mountains and Goitred Gazelle.—Reuter's Special.

BENGAL MINISTRY.

CALCUTTA, March 7.

The Associated Press is authoritatively informed that no decision has been arrived at regarding the person of the future Ministry of Bengal.—A. P.

SUPPRESSION OF "TEFVIDI EKFIAR."

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 6.

The first fruits of the new powers of the Government is the suppression of the "Tefvidi Ekfiar" the most popular and most widely read newspaper which though not belonging to the Opposition was inclined to criticise Government. The next important newspaper, the "Tanin" announces that in future it will abstain from all political news and comments.—Reuter.

"ON OFFICIAL BUSINESS."

COLONIAL SECRETARY VISITS IRAQ AND PALESTINE.

LONDON, March 6.

It is officially announced that Mr. L. S. Amery and Sir Samuel Hoare, accompanied by some officials of the Colonial Office and the Air Ministry, will leave England on 19th March on a visit to Iraq and Palestine on official business. They will return to England at end of April.—Reuter.

MEMORIAL TO LORD PENTLAND.

MADRAS, Mar 6.

On the initiative of the authorities of St. Andrews Church, Madras a movement has been started to erect a fitting memorial to the Late Lord Pentland and a subscription list has been opened.—A. P.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, Mar. 7.

The weather has been dry except for light rain at Sibsagar and Dibrugarh.
Forecast: No large change.—A. P.

KING STEADILY RECOVERING.

LEAFIELD, March 7.

The King is making steady and satisfactory recovery after his recent attack of bronchitis and it is anticipated that if improvement in the weather continues he will be able to take exercise in the gardens of Buckingham Palace during the week-end. It has not yet been decided on what date the King and Queen will leave for the projected cruise in the Mediterranean.—(B. O. W.)

CABLE ITEMS.

Rome, March 7.—Sgr. Mussolini received today, Ministers and officials who congratulated him on recovery from illness.—Reuter's Special.

It is announced that Lord Curzon had severe hemorrhage. While his condition does not call for alarm, an operation may be necessary if the hemorrhage recurs.—Reuter.

Official and Personal.

Owing to indisposition his Excellency Lord Lytton has cancelled his public engagements at Dacca on Saturday and in the Governor's absence Lady Hermonie Lytton opened the Teachers' Training School Exhibition.

Lord and Lady Swaythling arrived at Government House, Bombay on Saturday. The Governor of Bombay accompanied by Lady Wilson lunched with Colonel and Mrs. R. St. J. Gillespie at the Yacht Club on Saturday the 7th March.

The Governor of Bombay attended the Scout Rally on Saturday the 7th March. Lord Lytton on Friday laid the foundation stone of Lytton Hall of the Dacca University.

Lord Lytton, the Chancellor, presided over the convocation of the Dacca University and conferred degree on successful graduates. The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on Mr. P. J. Hartog, the Vice-Chancellor.

In his address at the Dacca University Convocation H. E. Lord Lytton expressed his appreciation of the work of Social service carried on by the students of the University. His Excellency said "In the literature of all countries in the past 'die for one's country' has been represented as the highest patriotism, but there is a higher yet to be learned and that is 'to live for one's country'".—A. P.

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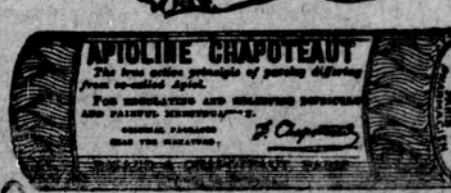
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SWARAJISTS AND INDEPENDENTS.

FRESH RIFT IN THE LUTE.

SUCCUMBING TO OFFICIAL BLANDISHMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, March 6.

The attempts that are being made to reunite the two parties, Independents and Swarajists, with a view to effective joint action on the budget have been proceeding for some days past and it looked to-day as if an agreement had been fully reached. But the fatal tendency of Independent mentality to believe in pourparlers and in placing the official benches whenever owing to the strength of the non-official acts and vote they affect a disposition to be reasonable, has once again introduced a rift in the lute. Of this the bureaucracy took the fullest advantage to-day in the debate on the removal of the Cotton Excise Duty. Before dealing with this aspect of this matter it is necessary to refer particularly to the mischievous official propaganda set up in the Madras Presidency in the name of justice to Swarajists and Swarajist ranks of the Madras wing of the Assembly. The Hon. Mr. Oranien in introducing the budget deliberately chose to go out of the way to advise Madras representatives in the Assembly to vote against the removal of the Excise Duty on cotton goods in Bombay because he said that otherwise the remission of Provincial Contributions already decided upon by the Government of India will be recalled. What authority he had in making this statement it is difficult to say, but it is plain that the Government of India did not at the time of the introduction of the budget intend to hold it in terrorism over the heads of the Madras members.

Though the misrepresentation was entirely set at rest by the clear statement which Sir Purushottamas Thakuradas made during the general budget debate that Bombay stood in no way to oppose the remission of Provincial Contributions to Madras or to other provinces and that if it came to a question of preference he would decidedly support such remission as against the Excise Duty, yet the question has been somewhat clouded during the debates by attempts from official benches always to put the question of remission of Provincial Contributions as against the abolition of the Excise Duty. We notice that one of the representatives of the Non-Brahmin ministerial party in Madras, who is playing second fiddle in the bureaucracy, has arranged in Delhi and was in the galleries apparently taking an unseen hand in the game. Mr. Moir was anxious to let himself go to-day, but did not find his opportunity. No doubt the attempt to prejudice the Swaraj Party in the Madras Province by drawing this red herring of Provincial Contributions across the national issues which are being fought in the Assembly at the present juncture was sedulously fostered by some of the Madras Ministers, but it died of inanition. Anticipating, however, its possible revival in connection with the renewed attempt of the Finance Member to connect the Excise Duty and the Contribution together, Pandit Motilal Nehru, leader of the Swaraj Party, and Mr. Ramachandrarao, the Deputy Leader of the Independent Party, both concurred in making the clearest pronouncements in support of the remission of Provincial Contributions and in asking for the repeal of the Excise Duty on independent grounds and on the basis of reduction of expenditure or in other less odious form of taxation than the Excise Duty involved.

Seeing this clear and overwhelming opinion in favour of reduction of Contributions and the abolition of the Duty altogether on the basis of the very existing financial position, the Finance Member attempted to create a diversion of the non-official forces by a flank attack. Feelers were sent out during lunch to ascertain whether the Assembly will consent to any proposals for small beginnings by instalments and whether some other device may be adopted to adjourn the question on grounds of constitutional propriety and what not. The Finance Member in his speech did not seek to lay down, as the Madras Finance Member did, that the effect of the carrying of the motion would be to recall Provincial Contributions, but he sought only to leave the central budget with a deficit of 217 lakhs with the prospect of no increased remissions of the Contributions by the next and subsequent years. At the same time he raised the constitutional bogey, which was subsequently emphasised by Sir Alexander Muddiman, that the effect of the cut of the Cotton Excise establishment was to practically repeal the Excise Duty and that it is not only an act of constitutional impropriety to seek to do this for a cut in the Budget demand, but that it raised a difficult question for the Governor-General. But, although it was suggested to the official side that the question of Provincial Contributions remitted in the budget were in any sense involved in the solution of this difficult question, it was met by other speakers and evidently used to decoy votes from the Madras non-official benches. The Government which did not want the adjournment accepted the adjournment when it was offered by Mr. Jinnah. They were anxious to take advantage of Pandit Malaviya's motion which was made entirely with a different motive and shelved the original motion and they voted with the non-officials who had entirely a different subject in view. The latter merely are hoping that the adjournment is suggested as a potentiality and value in bringing up the concessions which the Government for the moment were unwilling to yield and it is in the hope of obtaining something out of it all by gaining time that many non-official members voted for the adjournment. The Government saw the opportunity and voted with them and thus

defeated the entire body of Swarajists and the Independents who saw the issue before them and the representatives of the Mill industry who knew the exact objective of the Government's moves. Mr. Jinnah, who took an important part in this pourparlers, as he himself said, hardly troubled himself to know the exact effect of some of the proposals connected with the Excise and Contribution questions as affected by the budget proposals. In full faith and hoping to gain something through negotiations with the official benches, he did not pause to think if the concessions would be found to be really worthy of the cause which certainly he had ever desired to support with all Bombay and Mill-owners.

These proceedings and negotiations which are always carried on in the lobbies have in a large measure affected party developments. It is unfortunate that the motion for the adjournment was carried, which would certainly have the effect of making the Independents realise in due course the unreality and the unwisdom of these methods.

BIRTH-PANGS OF PARTY POLITICS.

In truth, looking into the matter it would be these hitches and differences that have probably in fact removed the personal equation involved in case. They are in fact only the signs of the struggle between the old and the new methods of political action in the legislatures of the country. Sir Basil Blackett put it correctly when he described what happened on the day of the discussion on the first Railway Budget demands as the birth-pangs in the evolution of party politics in the Assembly. Only he failed to note that it is really between the old school which always believed in personal negotiations and intellectual disputations and moderate politics and the new method which believed in organised and rigid party action based upon principles of sound leadership. It is to be hoped that before this session is over sufficient will be known of the methods by which the Government is consolidating its power to make this section of the Assembly see things as they are and even if some of the Independents are unable to get out of the ruts the rank and file will see the necessity of organised and unflinching action so far as political work in the Assembly is concerned.

ELASTICITY OF ORDINANCE.

MOTIONS FOR CUTS IN ASSEMBLY.

DELHI, March 7.

There was a thin attendance to-day in the Assembly when it met again to discuss the demands for grants. Several members have left for their homes on account of the "Holi" festival and more are expected to leave to-morrow.

At question time Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar asked whether the arrest of Mr. Premnath Dutta immediately after acquittal and release in the Chittagong murder case was made under Bengal Regulation III, or under the Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance, and whether the authority of the approval of the Government of India was obtained to the steps taken.

Sir Alexander Muddiman replied that the arrest was made by the local Government on its own authority under the Ordinance. The approval of the Government of India was not necessary and was not applied for.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar:—May I know if the Government has laid down any policy, in respect of the cases in which persons who have been acquitted of offences, that they could still be proceeded against under the Ordinance?

Sir Alexander Muddiman:—In certain circumstances where men are acquitted on the ground that the legal evidence is not complete, but grave suspicion exists that the use of the Ordinance is justifiable. Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar:—May I take it that notwithstanding the fact that the Court has not found sufficient evidence, Government would nevertheless proceed with the Ordinance even after the verdict of the Court.

Sir Alexander Muddiman:—Certainly, that was one of the objects of the Ordinance, in cases where legal proof was not sufficient.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar:—Even when the man was brought before the Court and acquitted.

Sir Alexander Muddiman:—Certainly. Discussion proceeded with on the demands for grants. Lala Dunichand in moving that the demand under the head "Taxes on Incomes" be reduced by Rs. 100 drew the attention of the Government to the abnormal rise in the income-tax in the Punjab and asked the Government whether that rise was due to the increased incomes of the people or to Government policy. He thought that the Government's policy was responsible for the rise in the income-tax, and he asked the Government to go into the grievances of the Punjab tax-payers with regard to the income-tax. He thought it inequitable for one officer of the Income-tax Department to assess and another officer of the same Department to try cases of over-assessment. He accused the Income-tax Department of his province of abuse and corruption. He concluded by saying that though he gave the notice of amendment in his private capacity without his Party's support he was now authorised by the Secretary of the Swaraj Party to move it as a Party question.

Mr. J. Ahmed did not agree with Lala Dunichand in his denunciation of the Income-tax Department. He thought that some tax-payers did not wish to send returns of their incomes in a true form as they wanted to evade payment. Mr. Harchandrai Vishandas complained of the inadequate income tax staff in Karachi. There were only three officers instead of five as suggested by the Standing Finance Committee.

Sir Gordon Fraser objected to certain sections of the Income-tax Act which worked hard on honest persons and gave a loophole to those who did not maintain accounts properly.

Mr. Devaki Prasad Sinha referred to the Bihar and Orissa levied tax on the resi-

dence of the Governor but the Government of India upset this decision. He asked why the decision was upset.

Mr. Khabiruddin Ahmed:—Because a Governor is a Governor.

Mr. D. P. Sinha:—Why is my friend so solicitous of the Governor's interests? My friend is never going to be a Governor. (Laughter.)

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad:—If you levy a tax on the official residence then the Governor's salary would become a minus figure.

Mr. D. P. Sinha:—So much the better. (Laughter.)

Col. Crawford suggested that the Government should reconsider their policy with regard to the inclusion of rent free quarters in income.

Sir Abul Quyum represented that pensioners and Government servants suffered more at the hands of the income-tax collectors than traders who could conceal their income.

Mr. B. C. Pal suggested that the income-tax be allowed to be paid in instalments.

Mr. Ramachandrarao urged that the Government of India should follow the example of the British Government and relieve the Co-operative Societies of income-tax payments.

Sir Purushottamas Thakuradas referred to the points raised by the Standing Finance Committee namely that expenditure was incurred by the High Commissioner in England to enable the holders of Indian securities to obtain refund of income-tax. There were, he said, holders of British securities in India. Either they should on reciprocal basis be provided with facilities in respect of the income-tax refund or the expenditure at present incurred by the High Commissioner on their behalf should not be incurred.

Mr. Lloyd replied to the points raised by all the speakers. He strongly repudiated several unfounded allegations made by Lala Dunichand against his department.

The motion was then put to the vote and rejected.

Interesting discussion then ensued on Mr. Neogy's motion for a cut of Rs. 100 in order to draw the attention of the Government to the operation of the Devolution Rule No. 15 under which both Bengal and Bombay, the two industrial provinces, were hit hard in that they obtained practically no share of the income-tax collected in those two provinces, whereas the other provinces obtained more than was expected.

Sir Basil Blackett said that with the exception of the year 1921-22 the amount of income to the net revenue of the Government of India from taxes on income had been considerably less than the amount of 1920-21. None the less the Government of India had every year been giving to grumpy provinces lakhs and lakhs. He thoroughly recognised that the way in which this Rule worked had not been altogether satisfactory. Since 1921-22 Bengal had no gain from the provision, and Bombay got three lakhs in 1922-23. The problem was now to see the datum line for the future. It was probable that with the existing datum line it would be some time before Bombay and Bengal got a share in the income-tax. The whole question must be discussed and the proper way was to bring it up on the agenda of the next Conference of the Finance Ministers instead of referring it to Whitehall as Mr. Neogy suggested.

MOTION FOR CUT CARRIED.

The motion of Mr. Neogy was pressed to a division. When the division bell rang only a few Independents went into the Ayes lobby, while the Swarajists as a body remained in their seats besides a few Independents including Pandit Malaviya. Two minutes later, however, Mr. Neogy had a conversation with Pandit Motilal Nehru, who, followed by the rank and file of his Party, went into the Ayes lobby and voted for Mr. Neogy's motion. Even then Pandit Malaviya and a few Independents remained neutral. The result was that the cut was carried by 63 to 49 votes.

The President remarked after announcing the results that the members must make up their mind soon which side they should vote because it appeared in this division that more than half of the members had not known for some time which way to vote but afterwards they went into the lobby. The Chair would be obliged if such delays were avoided during division time.

The Assembly then adjourned for lunch. When the Assembly met after lunch, Mr. Rama Iyengar moved for a cut of three and a half lakhs under the head "Taxes on income." He quoted figures to show that there was no necessity for additional provision in the various provinces. Indeed it had been found that in some provinces the money provided for last year had not been spent.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar who had given notice of a cut of one lakh supported Mr. Rama Iyengar's motion reserving the right to move his if Mr. Rama Iyengar's was lost.

Sir Basil Blackett opposed the motion of Mr. Rama Iyengar.

The motion of Mr. Rama Iyengar was lost by 41 to 69 votes.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar's cut of one lakh was also lost voting being sixty against forty-eight.

The budget provision with the cut of Mr. Neogy (Rs. 100) was accepted.

REVIVAL OF SALT INDUSTRY.

The demand for the encouragement of the salt industry in India and the revival of the salt industry in Orissa was made by non-officials headed by Mr. Venkatapathi Raju who moved a cut of Rs. 100 in the demand under the head "salt." Mr. Raju traced the growth of the salt industry and said it was the Government policy which was responsible for India having to depend on foreign countries even for this necessity of life. There were many areas in and near Orissa which could be developed in order to supply salt throughout Bengal which now imported salt in large quantities.

Sir Sivaramam Iyer supported the motion. Pandit Nilakanth Das (Orissa) strongly supported the motion and urged for the immediate revival of the salt industry on the Orissa coast. He contended that the revival of this industry would also pro-

vent the people in that part from starvation and unemployment.

Dr. Hyder said that the only way by which Madras could expect to capture the Bengal market was to produce salt economically. This could not be done so long as Madras salt factories were scattered.

Mr. Willson said that Madras salt was not pure salt; the purest quality came from Liverpool. Bengal could not be forced to take the impure Madras salt when the pure Liverpool salt was available for almost the same price. Let Madras improve the quality of salt and sell it cheaper. Then there might be a chance of preading the market.

Mr. Fleming supported the motion for reduction. Burma, he said, had its own salt industry once. It must now be revived.

Mr. Moir appealed to the Government of India to strong terms to help the Madras manufacturers of salt to improve their methods of manufacture.

Mr. Bhuvanand Das supported the motion and pleaded for the revival of the salt industry in Orissa.

Sir Gordon Fraser assured Mr. Willson that the manufacturers of salt in Madras were improving the quality. The result attained so far was so great that Burma and even Bengal were getting salt from Madras. It was possible to send to Burma and Bengal the kind of salt they wanted. If only the Government would allow concession rates on steamers and railways, Madras was sure to supply enough quality at reduced rates.

Mr. Lloyd replying to the debate said that the policy of the Central administration was that any market should be free to get salt from any source it required, subject to restrictions necessary in connection with wagon supply. The provisional view of the Central Government was that Madras could supply Burma and Bengal with salt. Government also claimed that salt manufactured in Northern India was good. Sir Sivaramam Iyer had asked for an enquiry and the last thing that the Department did was to bark an enquiry. But the Taxation Enquiry Committee was already going into this matter of taxation upon salt in a general way and till their report was known it would not be right to start an enquiry. Government were prepared to recognise that concentration of work in very limited number of factories was a policy which could only be adopted with greatest circumspection. Government were, therefore, not contemplating any drastic change in the present organisation in the Madras salt department. As regards encouraging salt manufacture in Orissa, Mr. Lloyd said it was the function of the Local Government because development of industry was a transferred subject. The Central Government would have no objection if the Government of Bihar and Orissa chose to give bounty to the local manufacturers. As far as the Central Government were concerned, Mr. Lloyd announced that if private enterprise was forthcoming in Orissa to start factories Government were prepared to give facilities in the same way as in Madras, that is, the Central Government would bear the cost of collection up to five per cent. but the excess to be borne by licensee. Government would carefully consider the question whether it was possible to arrange for the transport of salt at low rates by rail. The motion of Mr. Venkatapathi Raju was carried by 58 votes to 39.

The Assembly adjourned till Thursday 12th instant.—A. P.

ADJOURNMENT DEBATE.

DIVISION LIST.

DELHI, March 6.

The following is the division list on the motion of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya for adjournment of the debate on the Cotton Excise Duty.

AYES.—(62).

Sir Sivaramam Iyer, Mr. Ramachandrarao, Mr. Rangachariar, Mr. Jinnah, Mr. W. S. J. Willson, Mr. B. C. Pal, Mr. Moir, Mr. Venkatapathi Raju, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Mr. Webb, Mr. Cooke, Mr. W. M. Husanally, Mr. K. V. Reddy, Mr. Sastri, Mr. Rama Aiyangar, Mr. K. K. Nambiar, Mr. M. I. Hakan, Sardar Mahboob Ali Khan, Sardar V. N. Mutalik, Prince Akram Hussain, Mr. K. Ahmed, Mr. Alimuzzaman Chowdhry, Mr. Marr, Maulvi Abul Kasim, Mr. Abdul Numin, Mr. Fleming, Mr. N. C. Naidu, Mr. McCallum, Dr. Dutta, Mr. R. A. Willson, Pandit Manoj Mohan Malaviya, Sir Henry Stanton, Sir Geoffrey Clarke, Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra, Sir Alexander Muddiman, Sir Basil Blackett, Sir Charles Innes, Dr. Hyder, Mr. Ashworth, Mr. Calvert, Mr. Denys Bray, Mr. Bore, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Tonkinson, Mr. Rau, Professor Rushbrook Williams, Mr. Graham, Mr. Burdon, Nawab, Sir Sahibzada Abdul Qayyum, Mr. Hudson, Mr. Harbilas Sarda, Mahkhum Rajan Baksh Shah, Mr. Joshi, Mr. Saiyid Muhammad Ismail, Maulvi Badi-uz-Zaman, Maulvi Muhammad Yaqub, Captain Ajab Khan, Captain Hirasingsh Syed Gulam Abbas, Mr. Cosgrave, Mr. Ahmad Ali Khan and Mr. Raj Narayan.

NOES.—49.

Mr. Patel, Sir Purushottamas Thakuradas, Sir Campbell Rhodes, Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar, Mr. Sykes, Colonel Crawford, Mr. Neogy, Mr. Shammukham Chetty, Mr. M. K. Acharya, Mr. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Mr. Kelkar, Maulvi Syed Murtaza, Dr. K. G. Lokhare, Mr. Jannadas Mehta, Seth Kasturibhai Lalbhai, Mr. B. C. Roy, Mr. Gowami, Mr. Amar Nath Dutt, Maulvi Kassin Ali, Mr. Kumar Sankar Ray, Mr. Sambhu Dayal Misra, Mr. Abhyankar, Seth Govind Das, Mr. Samiullah Khan, Lala Hans Raj, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Lala Dum Chand, Mr. Vaya Prasad Singh, Mr. B. Das, Mr. Ambica Prasad Singh, Mr. Shama Charan, Pandit Sham Lal Nehru, Mr. Ranga Iyer, Dr. Kishan Lal Nehru, Mr. Chaman Lal, Sardar Gulab Singh, Pandit Nilkanth Das, Mr. Sarafraz Hussain Khan, Maulvi Muhammad Shafee, Mr. H. P. Lal, Kumar Ganganand Sinha, Mr. Devaki Prasad Singh, Mr. Narain Das, Pandit Harkaran Nath Misra, Shaikh Mushir Hussin Kidwai, Mr. Sadiq Hasan, Mr. T. Phookan,

Mr. K. K. Chande and Lala Piyare Lal.—A. P.

NATIONALIST LEADERS' DINNER PARTY.

MANY MEMBERS OF CENTRAL LEGISLATURE PRESENT.

DELHI, March 7.

Pandit Motilal Nehru, leader of the Swaraj Party, and Mr. M. A. Jinnah, leader of the Independent Party, gave a dinner last night at Western Hotel, Raisina, to meet the members of the Legislature. The dinner was very largely attended and covers were laid for about 107 guests. Among those present were Sir Frederick Whyte, Sir Charles Innes, Sir Basil Blackett, Sir Alexander Muddiman, Sir B. N. Mitra, Sir B. N. Sarma, Sir M. Habibullah, Sir Geoffrey Clarke, Prof. Rushbrook Williams, Mr. Tonkinson, Mr. Burdon, Mr. Bore, Mr. Denys Bay, Mr. Clow, Mr. Sim, Mr. Moir, Dewan Bahadur Viswanth Sastri, Mr. Hudson, Mr. Webb, Mohd. Mumir, Mr. Ashworth, Sir Siva-Swami Aiyer, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Diwan Bahadur Rangachariar, Dewan Bahadur Ramchandra Rao, Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar, Sir Gordon Fraser, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Sir Purushottamas Thakuradas, Sir Campbell Rhodes, Mr. Darcy Lindsay, Col. Crawford, Mr. Ashworth, Mr. Calvert, Mr. R. A. Wilson, Mr. Cosgrave, Mr. McCallum, Dr. S. K. Dutta, Mr. W. S. J. Willson, Sir Abdul Qayyum, Mr. N. M. Joshi, Mr. Venkatapathi Raju Garu, Mr. K. O. R. Reddi, Mr. Shammukham Chetty, Dr. Jee-lani, Maulvi Syed Murtaza, Mr. K. K. Nambiar, Mr. V. J. Patel, Mr. Jannadas Mehta, Dr. Lokhare, Mr. E. F. Sykes, Mr. Cooke, Sardar V. N. Mutalik, Seth Kasturibhai Lalbhai, Mr. B. C. Pal, Mr. Goswami, Mr. Anarnath Dutt, Mr. B. C. Roy, Mr. K. C. Neogy, Mr. K. S. Ray, Mr. S. C. Ghose, Pandit Sham Lal Nehru, Mr. C. S. Banga, Iyer, Pandit Harkaran Nath Misra, Dr. Kishan Lal Nehru, Maulvi Mohammad Yaqub, Mr. Kidwai, Sir Henry Stanton, Lala Hans Raj, Mr. Chamanlal, Mr. Sadiq Hasan, Syed Gulam Abbas, Khan Bahadur Rajan Baksh Shah, Sardar Gulab Singh, Mr. Syama Charan, Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh, Pandit Nilkanth Das, Mr. B. Das, Mr. A. P. Sinha, Kumar Ganganand Sinha, Mr. Devaki Prasad Sinha, Khan Bahadur Sarfaraz Hussain Khan, Maulvi Muhammad Shafee, Mr. Abhyankar, Sir Hari Singh, Pandit Shambhu Dayal Misra, Mr. Samiullah Khan, Seth Govind Das, Mr. Phookan, Mr. K. K. Chande, Mr. Nang Tok Kyi, Mr. Fleming, Mr. K. C. Roy, Mr. U. N. Sen and Mr. S. C. Gupta.—A. P.

Mr. Lloyd replying to the debate said that the policy of the Central administration was that any market should be free to get salt from any source it required, subject to restrictions necessary in connection with wagon supply. The provisional view of the Central Government was that Madras could supply Burma and Bengal with salt. Government also claimed that salt manufactured in Northern India was good. Sir Sivaramam Iyer had asked for an enquiry and the last thing that the Department did was to bark an enquiry. But the Taxation Enquiry Committee was already going into this matter of taxation upon salt in a general way and till their report was known it would not be right to start an enquiry. Government were prepared to recognise that concentration of work in very limited number of factories was a policy which could only be adopted with greatest circumspection. Government were, therefore, not contemplating any drastic change in the present organisation in the Madras salt department. As regards encouraging salt manufacture in Orissa, Mr. Lloyd said it was the function of the Local Government because development of industry was a transferred subject. The Central Government would have no objection if the Government of Bihar and Orissa chose to give bounty to the local manufacturers. As far as the Central Government were concerned, Mr. Lloyd announced that if private enterprise was forthcoming in Orissa to start factories Government were prepared to give facilities in the same way as in Madras, that is, the Central Government would bear the cost of collection up to five per cent. but the excess to be borne by licensee. Government would carefully consider the question whether it was possible to arrange for the transport of salt at low rates by rail. The motion of Mr. Venkatapathi Raju was carried by 58 votes to 39.

The Assembly adjourned till Thursday 12th instant.—A. P.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF INDIAN ART.

INTERPELLATION IN THE ASSEMBLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, March 6.

In the Assembly, to-day, Mr. N. M. Joshi asked:— Will Government be pleased to state: (a) The precise date when the scheme for encouragement of Indian Art was submitted by the architect of new Delhi? (b) The names of authors of the scheme? (c) Whether Mr. Baker was one of the architects of new Delhi, who were consulted on the subject and whether he expressed his agreement with the scheme already presented to Government by the architect of new Delhi? (d) Whether the scheme was demanded by the public or by Government or whether it was undertaken by the architect on his own initiative?

ANSWER.

Sir Bhupendra Nath replying said:— In the Assembly, to-day, Mr. N. M. Joshi asked:— Will Government be pleased to state: (a) The precise date when the scheme for encouragement of Indian Art was submitted by the architect of new Delhi? (b) The names of authors of the scheme? (c) Whether Mr. Baker was one of the architects of new Delhi, who were consulted on the subject and whether he expressed his agreement with the scheme already presented to Government by the architect of new Delhi? (d) Whether the scheme was demanded by the public or by Government or whether it was undertaken by the architect on his own initiative?

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TAXATION ENQUIRY.

SUCCESSION DUTIES.

DELHI, March 7.

There was a short sitting of the Taxation Enquiry Committee this morning, when Messrs. Ashworth, M.L.A. (official U. P.), and A. C. Wild, I.C.S., Bombay, gave joint evidence on the questions of succession duties and land revenue. Both witnesses favoured the levy of succession duties and tax on agricultural income and discussed at some length the weak points in the administration of the present probate and succession certificate act and the procedure to be adopted if the new proposals were accepted. Replying to the President on the difficulties in dealing with Hindu joint-families if the succession duties were levied Mr. Ashworth suggested uniform application of the law of succession irrespective of the faiths to which the people belonged. He advocated that no difference should be made between Christian and Hindu families in the matter of the levy of this duty.—A. P.

TARIFF AMENDING BILL.

SELECT COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, March 6.

The report of the Select Committee on the bill amending the Tariff Act has been laid on the table of the Assembly. The Committee has left unaltered the proposal regarding specific duty on sugar. Mr. Wilson dissents from this and considers that "the bill fixes the import duty on sugar on too high a valuation and is tantamount to increasing the tariff rates of duty by 5 to 10 per cent." The Committee have altered the original proposal of duty of Rs. 8 per thousand on cigarettes. The Committee propose that cigarettes of value not exceeding Rs. 10/8 be charged duty of Rs. 7 and cigarettes of value exceeding Rs. 10/8 be charged duty of Rs. 10/8 per thousand. The Committee observe "we have divided into two classes in order to permit of levy of a lower duty on cheaper brands. It is estimated that nearly 95 per cent. of cigarettes, which will come into the lower class now provided are already paying a duty of Rs. 6-15 per thousand which is practically the same as that now recommended viz. Rs. 7. The line has been drawn at a value of Rs. 10-8 per thousand as generally speaking this marks the difference between cigarettes sold in packets and the superior qualities sold in larger containers. We have changed the description in item 1 of the schedule to 'carbo lime' which is the trade description of the manure. Item 3 has been amended to cover all sulphur in accordance with the resolution already accepted by the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State.—A. P.

LAST OF THE SHIVCHATRAPATI FAMILY.

DEATH OF BHAOSAHEB MAHARAJA BHONSALE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SATARA, March 6.

The last male descendant of the Shivchatrapati's Satara family, namely, Shrimant Pratapsinh alias Bhaosaheb Maharaja Bhonsale, breathed his last at the age of 50 at 2 p.m. yesterday at his Jalmandir palace. The deceased who was ailing for the last five years from paralysis and who had survived a dangerous operation in 1920 at Miraj, was apparently enjoying tolerably good health. Some time before his death he was residing at Yeshwar, the famous Satara hill station, and returned to the palace the day before. He is reported to have had a fresh attack of paralysis in the early hours yesterday and all efforts to save him proved fatal. He was the natural son of the adopted son of the ex-Raja of Satara and the Bombay Government had favoured him with an annuity of Rs. 30,000 which his father and latterly his brother used to get since the death of the ex-Rani Asaheb Maharaj in 1874. The citizens of Satara thronged the palace to see the deceased and his body was exhibited to public view first in his chamber and latterly in the meeting hall. The District Judge, the Collector and other Government officers and most of the prominent citizens visited the palace some time before the funeral ceremony. The funeral procession left the palace late in the evening with State retinue accompanied by huge crowds of citizens and the cremation took place at Mahuli, Bhaosaheb unfortunately leaves no male or female issue behind him and has left a widow (Rani) (the sister of the present Chief of Jat).—A. P.

WIRELESS.

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EVERYBODY!"

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VAIKOM STRUGGLE.

THE NEW PHASE

VIGOROUS EFFORT NEEDED.

The Secretary of the Kerala Congress Untouchability Committee writes from Vayam—

The decision and the trend of discussion in the Travancore Legislative Council on the resolution of Mr. N. Kumaran, regarding the right of way of all classes along public roads are full of lessons for the people. The Law Member went out of his way to suggest that the agitation for the right of use of public roads was really aimed at the right of entry into public temples. That argument of the Law Member, though it showed the weakness of his case, must have roused the jealousy of the Brahmins. The Government took sides with the orthodox section of the Hindus, though the Government as such has no religion and has no right to interfere with the religious practices of any section of its subjects unless it be to remedy gross injustice of the kind in question which is also a negation of the elementary right of citizenship. The Government of Her Highness the Maharani did not help the depressed classes, did not even remain neutral but openly espoused the orthodox view. The elected members have shown by a clear majority that they are for the Reform advocated by Mr. N. Kumaran. It is now clear that the Satyagrahis have to fight the Government and not the people. To put greater pressure on the Government and to gain the full sympathy of the caste Hindus it has become necessary to undergo greater suffering than hitherto. The untouchability committee has therefore decided to start Satyagraha in three more centres, Ampalapuzha, Harippad and Mavelikkara. The public roads adjoining these three important temples are closed against the Ezhavas and other Non-Caste Hindus. The inhuman practice which a Government of this country has thought it incumbent upon it to support, requires sacrifice of the highest order to eradicate it. The longer it is allowed to remain, the greater is the difficulty to remove it. By the usage of centuries the oppressed have become demoralised and the oppressors hardened. The fight that is now begun has shaken the citadel of orthodoxy and if it is pursued with unabated enthusiasm and determination success is ours. If the volunteers have lacked enthusiasm it was the immediate result of the Council decision and was due to want of sufficient encouragement from the public. Now more volunteers are coming and we are preparing for a prolonged fight. I feel confident that their enthusiasm will never wane if only the public show greater response. I also hope that the decision of the untouchability committee will be approved by the Provincial Committee and will be blessed by Mahatmaji. It will be our endeavour to localise the movement by creating sufficient enthusiasm among the people of the localities and entrusting them with the conduct of the Satyagraha. The struggle will thenceforward enter on a new and perhaps its last stage.

By a vigorous united effort we shall triumph and will have done away the greatest bane of Hinduism. Will the public lend us a helping hand?

DEMOLITION OF CITY WALL

MAHOMEDANS' PROTEST.

ARMEDABAD, Mar. 6.

A public meeting of Mahomedans was held here this afternoon in the Juma Masjid to protest against the proposal of the local municipality to demolish the city wall. A resolution was passed saying that the city wall reminded them of the Sultans of Gujarat and its demolition would wound the feelings of the Mahomedans of Gujarat.

—A. P.

GAZETTE OF INDIA,

DELHI, March 6.

Finance Department:—Mr. A. P. L. Bhayne has been confirmed substantially as Financial Adviser, Military Finance. Mr. T. Ryan has been confirmed as Financial Adviser, Posts and Telegraphs. Major:—Mr. Staff, Officiating Mint Master, Calcutta, has been granted leave for eight months and Captain A. J. Ransford is appointed to officiate for him during that period. Mr. B. Rama Rao (Madras) is appointed Joint Secretary to the Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee. Major W. V. Richards, Deputy Financial Adviser, Military Finance, has been granted combined leave for eight months.

Political Department:—Captain D. G. H. De La Fague is posted temporarily as Under-Secretary to the Hon. Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana and the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

Education, Health and Lands:—The services of Konwar Maharaj Singh are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces. The services of Lieut. Colonel H. G. Stiles Webb are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Central Provinces.

TURKISH BUDGET DEFICIT.

ARGHANI COPPER MINES.

REGIE TOBACCO CONCESSION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

STAMBOUL, Jan. 26. According to the "Januhariat", the semi-official local daily, the Budget for 1925-26 is estimated to show a deficit of £ T. 9,483,368 (£1,09,000 sterling approximately). Receipts amount to £ T. 149,460,854 and the expenditure aggregates £ T. 159,959,222, output of this it is proposed to devote £ T. 11,000,000 to Railway Construction & £ T. 1,500,000 to the building of factories and industrial development, £ T. 600,000 to sanitation and to combating against fevers that annually take a heavy toll of life. Moreover allowances are made in the next budget for the payment of the Public Debt, which would go a long way to establish Turkish Credit abroad and would in future help in getting loans if necessary and in securing foreign capital for the development of the resources of the country.

Last year, the expenditure amounted to £ T. 169,219, and the Budget had shown a heavy deficit which was met by giving a free play to the retrenchment axe. This year some of the properties of the Royal family which are considered of no use for the national interests, are to be sold, and some state lands lying fallow, are to be disposed off the proceeds are to be devoted to meet the deficit. It is, of course, an appalling state of things, that the budget is to be balanced by selling the state properties and lands. The question naturally arises, "how long can this make-shift business continue?" There is but one source of consolation and a reliable source indeed in a fairly large amount of the national income is going to be devoted to productive industries and the sums so spent can be regarded as productive expenditure. Receipts have diminished owing to the proposed abolition of some and lowering down of the rest of taxes that have so far weighed so heavily upon the patient and hard-working Anatolian peasantry. This measure, if successful would give a sense of security trust to the people in the Republican regime and would surely lead to permanent good of the country.

One of the crying needs of the times, was that some allowance would have been made for an increase of pay of the office employees, who were over-worked and underpaid. Even high officials except those at the top, are very meagrely paid. Generals in the army are getting paltry sums in comparison with, for example, the lower ranks of the British officers of the Indian Army. Turkey has also to keep an efficient Army for her defence and to equip it with the latest forms of arms, but she will not make it an excuse for increasing the Military budget and the officers' pay, as the Indian Government is doing. The reason is not far to seek. Turkey has a national Government and India is ruled by a foreigner, who has non-Indian interest at heart first and last.

Financially, the Government, of course, will be faced with difficult problems during the coming year. But there is no cause for despair. A close study of the different aspects of life in New Turkey, inspires one with the firm conviction that her leaders could be able to steer the ship of state safely inspite of all shoals and adverse gales; as they did under greater handicaps, (though of course, not without some harm to her beams) and would be able to lead her to safe harbour, provided the country gets the much-needed peace and tranquillity.

ARGHANI COPPER MINES.

An international group of German, Flemish, American, Swiss and Swedish capitalists would exploit the Arghani copper mines in the Diarbekir Vilayet. Three million Turkish Pounds shall be invested in the concern, half of which shall be supplied by the Turkish National Credit Bank on behalf of the Government. The work on the mines shall commence in the month of April, preliminary survey being already over. It is expected, that after three years, the output will amount to 15,000 tons of pure copper yearly. Pure copper, is at present valued in the London market at £70.65 per ton. Deducting the freight charges at the rate of £25.30 per ton from the mines to the market, through the port of Mersin, a net profit of £15,000 sterling a year, will be received. Last year, the Government devoted £ T. 1,000,000 to this purpose. The ore contains 18 per cent. of pure copper which is much above the average that generally amounts to only 12 or 13 per cent. Besides that, it contains 33 per cent. of sulphur which can serve as fuel during the process of smelting as has lately been done in Australia, where only 25 per cent. of sulphur was present. Sulphuric Acid will also be prepared as a by-product. At present it is being imported from abroad, and is in great demand for military purposes. Coke fuel and the necessary machinery is being bought in Germany. The area under concession is estimated to contain 3,000,000 tons of ore, and 2,000,000 tons more are said to be present in the surrounding districts.

For speedy transshipment of machinery, materials and the purified metal, a branch line will be constructed from the Aranda Bagh Railway Station of the Baghdad Rly. upto Diarbekir and from there upto Archani. The Diarbekir section, spanning a distance of 180 kilometres, will be completed, it is expected, in 1926, for the country there is easy to negotiate. But the next 30 kilometres of the line up to Archani, would pass through rocky tract and would present great difficulties. The line is expected to be helpful in marketing the wheat and rice of the Diarbekir districts.

TOBACCO CONCESSION.

The Regie Tobacco Company, a French concern that was established here some

thirty years ago and had the sole monopoly for the purchase and sale of tobacco throughout Turkey for a paltry sum of £500,000 sterling would be bought by the Turkish Government and Turkish merchants, who promised to pay the sum from out of the produce of Stamboul Vilayet alone.

The Concessionaires have so far earned very big profits; for, they alone were the sole exporters of Turkish tobacco so well known all the world over. The proceeds of the tobacco are expected to go a long way to increase the State income and balance the budget. In fact, the land taxes are going to be reduced on the prospects of this trade. The view of the present-day system of capitalist economy, under which market exercises the dominating influence over production, are best illustrated by the conditions prevalent in Turkey. Turkey, at present, imports her food from America, Roumania and Soviet Russia and exports her tobacco. Every farmer cultivates tobacco to the detriment of the cultivation of his grain—the means of his very life; for tobacco brings profit. The result is that bread is much dearer now, than it would have been if Turkey could provide her own food. The consequence would be disastrous still, in time of war, as actually happened during the last Imperialist War.

A STRANGE INCIDENT.

A strange incident was reported by the Correspondent of the "Chicago Tribune", widely published here and by the British Press, that the Soviet Ship named "Lenin" having on board a host of propagandists for Egypt and Eastern Europe etc. and bound for Jaff, anchored in the Stamboul harbour, although it had no passengers for this city. The City Police, getting some inkling, board the ship and did not allow anybody, not even the Captain of the ship, to land. The Soviet Consul made a severe protest, on account of which, the Captain, after being thoroughly searched, was allowed to land for a fixed period of time. Tchitcherin, on being informed of the incident sent a radio message, protesting against this "outrage" and demanded guarantees of the Angora Government that in future Soviet ships could not be molested.

The whole story, according to the "Gamburist", the semi-official organ, was a pure fabrication and was contradicted by all the Press here. On the contrary, the "Januhariat" published on account of the hearty welcome accorded to the Captain and the staff of the ship by Sayma Veli and the feast arranged by him in their honour.

It is a rule here, that all ships (be they of any nation whatsoever) entering and leaving Stamboul harbour are guarded by the City Police, and nobody who has not got the necessary visa, is allowed to land. At the utmost a similar thing might have happened to the "Lenin", out of which a regular myth about "a host of propagandists" was spun by the "Chicago Tribune" Correspondence.

AN ELECTION MANIFESTO.

General Nurad-Din Pasha, who is again contesting the Bursa election, has issued his election manifesto. After mentioning his long record of 40 years of military service (of course, on the basis, that one year of active service here is counted as three years of peace-time service) during which he played a very important role as the first organiser of the National Defence after the Armistic, and as the Victorious Commander of the Western Front during the Greek debacle, he said:—

"I resign my post in the Army; for, the interests of my citizens and my country and nation demand to be correctly represented in the Assembly. If war breaks out again, I will serve my nation as an ordinary soldier. My political programme will be to secure the good will of my God and my nation."

Against a big exodus from the ranks of the People's Republican Party has occurred. Out of 44 members of Security, members of 40 wards are said to have resigned their membership of the Party. It is surmised that they will join the opposition, the Progressive Republican Party, the opening ceremony of the Stamboul head-quarters of which is going to take place on Wednesday next.

ENGLISH FOOTBALL.

LONDON, March 7.

The following are the results of the matches in the Football Association Cup:—Southampton and Liverpool nil; Cardiff two, Leicester one; Sheffield United two, West Bromwich nil; Blackburn one, Blackpool nil.

The following are the results of the matches in the Fourth Round on the Scottish Cup:—Dundee one, Broxburn nil; St. Mirren nil; Celtic nil; Aberdeen nil; Hamilton two; Kilmarnock one; Rangers one; Dundee nil.

The following are the results of the matches played in League:—First Division:—Aston one, Bolton nil; Aston Villa nil; Tottenham one, Burnley one; Manchester City two, Notts County one; Newcastle three, Preston one; Nottingham one, Sunderland one; West Ham nil, Leeds nil.

Fixtures between Blackburn and Birmingham Huddersfield and West Bromwich Liverpool and Cardiff and Sheffield United and Burnley could not be carried out owing to Cup ties.

Second Division:—Barnsley one, Stoke one; Bradford City two, Sheffield Wednesday nil; Derby three, Crystal Palace nil; Fulham one, Manchester United nil; Hull one, Chelsea nil; Middlesbrough one, Coventry one; Portsmouth one, Stockport one; Port Vale one, Gillingham nil; South Shields two, Clapton Orient nil.

The fixtures between Blackpool and Southampton and Wolverhampton and Leicester could not be carried out owing to Cup ties.

Third Division Southern:—Bristol Rovers nil, Swindon one; Charlton two, Gillingham nil; Exeter three, Aberystwy one; Mevlhwy two, Millwall one; Newport nil, Bristol City two; Northampton three; Bournemouth nil; Queens Park Rangers two, Luton one; Reading three, Brentford one; Southend nil, Plymouth three, Swansea two, Norwich nil, Watford nil, Brighton one.

Scottish League:—Airdrieonians two, Hearts two; Morton one, Cowdenboth three; Raith two, Third Lanark nil; St. Johnstone one, Partick one.

The fixtures between Aberdeen and Ayr Celtic and Falkirk Hamilton and Kilmarnock Hibernians and Rangers Motherwell and St. Mirren and Queen's Park and Dundee could not be carried out owing to Cup ties.

In a friendly match at Crystal Palace Birmingham beat Corinthians by two goals to nil.—Register.

COMMUNAL PROBLEM.

SOLUTION IN DISCOVERY OF GOD.

PROF. RANADE ON "PATHWAY TO GOD."

The fifth anniversary of the Nagpur Philosophical Society was celebrated this week with great enthusiasm and rejoicing. Among those who attended the function were the Hon. Mr. M. V. Joshi, Hon. Member, Provincial Council, Mr. G. S. Bhajja, Hon. Member, Mr. C. S. Mahamudhappa K. G. Tumbani, Professors of Morals, History and other Colleges and various distinguished ladies and gentlemen both European and Indian. His Holiness Shri Shankaracharya, Dr. Kurkoti was in the chair. Dr. Miss Anna P. Martin, M. D. the retiring Vice-President, announced prizes for the last year who then received prizes from His Holiness, the President of the Society. She also gave a reply on behalf of retiring officers and welcomed the officers elect for the next year.

His Holiness thereupon called upon Prof. Raju, to introduce Prof. N. D. Ranade, the lecturer of the evening to the audience. Mr. Raju said that Prof. Ranade was well known to them all by reputation as a great scholar and self-sacrificing worker particularly in the cause of education. He was for several years a member of the Deccan Education Society and Prof. of Philosophy in the Ferguson College Poona. He had recently retired from active teaching work and membership of D. E. Society, and founded the Academy of Philosophy and Religion in order to devote himself to a life of research and publishing. He was an erudite scholar who had projected an ambitious scheme of a comprehensive and classical history of Indian Philosophy in sixteen volumes, the first three volumes of which were already and actually in the press. He expressed that these would be standard works in the History on Indian Philosophy. Prof. Ranade was not only a great scholar but a great thinker with great breadth of vision and profound insight. He warmly welcomed him to Nagpur and invited him to deliver his anniversary address on "The Pathway to God."

ST. AUGUSTINE AS SAINT.

Prof. Ranade began with paying a glowing tribute to the sacred memory of St. Augustine and referred to the appropriateness of the Society being founded on his day. He quoted the touching words from his book of Confessions, "the child of so many tears cannot perish", and described how he had been radically changed and won from a wayward life and grown in grace that he became one of the brightest stars in the firmament of Christian saints and the world's philosophers. Philosophy, he modestly defined as the love of wisdom. St. Paul has been called as the first great contributor to Christianity since its foundation. St. Augustine was the next great contributor who brought to the interpretation of Christian religious experience all the wisdom of the ancients.

Then he alluded to Prof. Raju the founder of the Society as Augustinian in his outlook and activities. He said that he had succeeded in creating not only a Cosmopolitan atmosphere but what he, coining a new word, described as more appropriately a "Theopollitan" atmosphere which was not merely a city of man but in the glorious words of St. Augustine, a city of God, on earth. He said that the atmosphere on record of the Nagpur Philosophical Society was their envy in Poona.

MYSTICISM.

The lecturer then turned to his subject of the "Pathway to God," and in words described the Pathway as mysticism. He said that he was embodying into the annual address the substance of a forthcoming book of his on mysticism. He confessed that mysticism is an unpopular word especially with Philosophers. He described a true mystic as one who holds his tongue, shuts his ears and closes his eyes and enjoys God in his heart. A mystic has the ineffable spiritual experience of direct contact with Reality. If he speaks at all it is to edify the few who are fit to hear his message. A mystic may be one who enters into the affairs of humanity and finds God therein. He held that mysticism was not opposed to Reason, and that the claims of mystical experience are not contradicted by the verdict of Philosophy. He held that mystical experience was an attainment of the heart to which the intellect might contribute its quota. The function of Philosophy is to put a ring fence round mysticism to prevent the inroads of stray cattle on the preserves of spiritual experience. When Philosophy serves these functions then Religion and Philosophy join hands. In honourous language he said in reference to the torch procession which was conducted before the proceedings of the day began he said that, while there were many torch bearers, there were few mystics.

SOLUTION OF COMMUNAL PROBLEM.

At this stage the lecturer quoted the words of Dr. Paranjape as President of the National Liberal Federation held at Lucknow in which he said that it would be best to abolish God altogether in order to end the communal differences that were marring the public life and political progress of India. The lecturer in opposition to this urged that the true solution of the problem lay not in abolishing God but in discovering the true conception of God. Then he alluded to the founders of Historic Buddhism and Jainism as examples of those who sought to abolish God and ended with becoming themselves feeble substitutes for God. He also referred to Positivists like Comte and Frederic Harrison, who sought to dispense with God altogether but by a strange irony of fate ended with worshipping each other. He held in opposition to the Agnosticism of the Bombay Minister of Education that the true cure for all

communal differences and difficulties lies in a true conception of God. So he recommended the serious study of Philosophy and Religion as of value even to the practical politician.

Then he referred to the distinction between mysticism and Agnosticism. The Agnostic believes that Reality is unknowable and so ceases to make any effort to know it. Unlike that the mystic holds that it is realisable and so makes an eternal pursuit after Reality. Even in the midst of all the pride and self satisfaction of the non-religious life, great moments of crisis may come when the desire is born to penetrate to the heart of Reality. Mysticism is the Philosophy of spiritual experience. The lecturer explained that by experience he did not mean the ordinary experience of Locke and Hume but the Anubhava or experience of self-Realisation that Shankara speaks of. He referred to Christ, St. Paul and Thomas a Kempis as superb specimens of mysticism, and urged that Christianity did not recognise mysticism; it would cease altogether.

A PSYCHOLOGICAL PROCESS.

Therefore he held that the true pathway to God is psychological and not intellectual and that God can only be realised within us. In support of this he quoted from several mystical works of Asia and Europe, of ancient and modern times as all showing that the true pathway to God is psychological. At this stage he distinguished between the psychological and the hetero-psychological and said that this was not a new distinction but only a new name for the old one, between the "what is" and the "what is not" of Parmenides; between the Phenomena and Noumena of Kant, between the Reality and Appearance of Bradley.

THE CRITERION OF REALITY.

Then he passed to the epistemological problem of what should be the criterion of Reality. He said that many different answers had been given to this problem in the History of Philosophy. He classified the most important of these under three heads as follows:—(1) The Theory of Correspondence of the Idealists; (2) The theory of Independence of the Realists; (3) The theory of Utility and satisfaction of the Pragmatists. As opposed to all these and as superior to and including them all, he claimed that the true criterion of Reality is Beatification or the ecstatic bliss of the mystic, the bliss of the enjoyment of the Divine. In this connection he alluded to the famous fivefold distinction in Shankara between the different Koshas, which had been crudely misunderstood and misrepresented by the Theosophists as different bodies or planes of existence. He held that they referred to different psychological states in the pathway of the soul to the goal of true self-realisation. The Beatific calculus of the Bhaktiyogi Upanishad measures the highest bliss in terms of the unit of phenomenal happiness namely, that of the strongest sweetest, richest, purest and bravest souls which is higher than the bliss of even the angels of Gods. In this criterion of beatification, other criteria such as those of Coherence, Independence and Satisfaction are included and sublimated. He pleaded that this mystic beatification should not be confused with mere hedonist pleasure or pragmatic satisfaction. Then he added two other marks of this criterion of beatification namely continuity or permanence and universality and objectivity. Divine enjoyment lasts not for a moment only but is everlasting. Though it is true that mystics may pass through great climaxes of experience yet the true mystics are always without even a moment's abating.

OBJECTIVE EXPERIENCE.

Next he raised the question of how mystical experience can be claimed to be objective when it is subjective and psychological. He answered it by saying that it is objective and universal because all mystics irrespective of race and creed talk in the same tongue. He said that while there may be ten per cent. of difference among them, there is ninety per cent. of unity and continuity. Substrating all physiological and temperamental differences there is a grand unanimity of testimony on the part of mystics in every rank of life and of every type and variety. So he pleaded that mysticism should not be confused with Occultism and such abnormal phenomena as clairvoyance, clairaudience, and so forth, emphasised by Theosophy and other sister sciences. The mystic believes in God and not in ghosts. He lives in the world as others live and may mix even on the affairs of life but his eyes are set on God. If we realise that this One God is common to all then we will find therein the happy and only solution of all our many problems and differences.

Referring to the teaching of modern psychology he claimed that just as intellect, feeling and will do not contradict each other but combine in the unity of personality so the three great paths which the Bhagavat Gita mentions as trodden by the pilgrims of God viz. the Jnana, Bhakti, and Karma correspond to the threefold psychological analysis of human nature, and all combine in the perfection of man. Wisdom, devotion, and goodness each with its distinctive emphasis all coalesce in the true and perfect pathway to God. He said that it was a difficult and narrow path and that there may be much weeping and gnashing of teeth in the way of those of soul who seek to transcend the individual and even cosmic catastrophes. He who can and does ascend through all this to the summit to God is the real mystic. In the words of Tukaram, "Let us see God, let us see God, let us stand on the top of Reality; let us see God, let us see God, and let us be afraid of none."

His Holiness, the President referring to the lecture quoted Aristotle's test and true friendship as ability to predict what a friend has in mind. Even so his friend the lecturer had expressed so beautifully all that he had in his mind. The function of the intellect was to corroborate self-Realisation and Philosophy does not contradict Religion. Philosophy would clarify the thoughts of men and prepare them for the sublime experience in order to help this noblest cause. Prof. Ranade has established recently an Academy of Philosophy and Religion.

FRESH YANKEE INVASION.

PARTY OF 450 TOURISTS IN BOMBAY

A MAMMOTH LINER.

There arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday one of the largest tourist boats afloat, the S. S. Belgenland of the Red Star Line, on a cruise round the world. The liner, which is 697 ft. long and 75 ft. broad and which had a tonnage of 2,72,000 left the New York Harbour on the early morning of the 5th December last with a party of 450 tourists on board.

Equipped with every device for comfort, the Belgenland fully merits the designation of a liner de luxe. Latest features in luxury accommodations are, two large gymnasiums, a swimming pool, with Turkish bath attached, a deck tennis court, the verandah cafes, large reception room for dancing and tea, elevators and children's playrooms.

In the centre of the ship is the lounge, extending from side to side. It has wide windows, a big fireplace, a library, recesses for writing, broad sofas and many comfortable chairs and tables for games. This is the social centre of the boat.

The ships has turbine engines, triple screws and is oil burner—the latter an important feature on a long voyage, as the use of oil fuel eliminates the soot, dust and cinders inseparable from the use of coal.

The tourist party includes many notable Americans, among them being Mr. Edwin Thienhauser, founder of the Thienhauser Film Corporation, Mrs. Anita Baldwin, daughter of the late "Uncle" Baldwin, California millionaire, Mr. F. M. Kirby, Vice-President of Wadsworths Limited, Mr. Ruth Neffels, an American aviatrix, Mr. John Olmstead, President of the Peckless Glass Company of New York, Mr. H. Garfield, a well-known artist and etcher of New York, Commander Wilson, W. Buchanan, United States Navy (retired), Mr. Henry Stoddard, a newspaper owner of New York, Judge Walter Lloyd-Smith of the New York Supreme Court and Mr. Lawrence B. Smith Butler, a prominent architect of New York.

The Belgenland had called at Calcutta a fortnight ago and tourist parties from it had proceeded to visit Indian towns, leaving her to sail to Bombay via Colombo. The parties will now rejoin the ship and sail from Bombay westward on March 11th.

The world cruise of the Belgenland which is expected to last over 132 days, is conducted by the International Mercantile Marine Company in co-operation with the American Express Company.

SJ. NAMBOODIRIPAD'S CONVICTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir—Some time back we read in your valuable journal that St. Kurur Nilakantan Nambodiripad was arrested and subsequently let on bail in connection with the disobedience of an alleged Prohibitory Order, and today we read he has been convicted to undergo simple imprisonment for a period of two months. I call the Order an alleged one because the accused in his defence stated that he was never served with such Order, but that he had only heard about it, probably in the hazy streets where people indulge in idle speculation and float all sorts of mischievous rumours. That the order was not served on him is clearly corroborated when the trying magistrate is reported to have declared "that his admission of having heard of the Order showed that he had knowledge of it and that he had knowingly disobeyed it." Now, Sir, there arises a legal issue as to whether a certain command originating from idle and indifferent or interested sources should be considered to be a legal order and whether one could be tried and convicted without being actually served with the Order. That the Order has not been served on St. Nambodiripad is evident from the short report that has appeared to-day. That such things should occur in an Indian State like Travancore, which has earned a reputation as one of the enlightened States is really regrettable. Considering these facts no legal action is required to come to the conclusion that the detention of St. Kurur Nilakantan Nambodiripad is absolutely unjustifiable. Will Her Highness the Maharani Regent's Government report this injustice?

In conclusion allow me, Sir, to convey through the medium of your journal my hearty congratulations to the imprisoned Nambodiripad at his boldly exposing the cause of the despised and depressed class people in spite of the heavy social storm that he had and has to face, not to speak of his great personal sacrifice.

—Yours, etc.

gion—an All-India body. His Holiness concluded with expressing an earnest hope that the Nagpur Philosophical Society which has done such splendid work will see its way to extend its activities and become an important centre of the Academy. The proceedings terminated with Mr. G. B. Badina Secretary, proposing a hearty vote of thanks to all who had helped to make the celebration of the anniversary an unqualified success.

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O. R. R. RLY. FRAUD CASE.

A ACCUSED PUNISHED HEAVILY.

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 6.
In the O. R. R. Railway fraud case at Lucknow in connection with the illicit sale of brass borings to merchants the Special Sessions Judge has convicted Hay, Assistant Controller to five years' rigorous imprisonment, Rajnarain, Maharaj Kishan and Devdial of the Stores Department to four years and Chediram, merchant of Cawnpore to three years' rigorous imprisonment each. Shagdial Harbajanal and Ireland were acquitted.—A. P.

CATTLE EXHIBITION IN BOMBAY SUBURB.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S SYMPATHY.

India is pre-eminently an agricultural country and 90 per cent. of her population chiefly depends on agriculture. Cattle in India are required for two purposes, viz. the cow for milking and bullock for draught purposes. It is, therefore, essential that such improvements should be made as will tend to produce a fine breed, the heifers of which will develop into cows of deep milking capacities while bullocks into good draught animals.

In order that this cattle owners can be induced and educated to breed fine animals, the Bombay Cow Protection Society has arranged to hold an exhibition of fine cattle of the Thana District.

The exhibition will be held in the compound of the Society's Goshala at Akurli near Kandivli station on the B. B. and C. I. Railway. Best breeds of milk giving cows and fine bulls will be exhibited by the cattle owners of the Thana District. It will be open to the public on the 16th and 17th instant.

H. E. the Governor of Bombay will pay a visit on the 17th instant in the evening when the medals, prizes, and certificates to the owners of the best breeds will be distributed by His Excellency in the presence of a gathering of prominent ladies and gentlemen of Bombay.

Those who intend to exhibit their cattle at the exhibition should send them in the morning on Sunday, the 15th instant, at the Society's Goshala.

Such exhibitions are of educational value and their effects are immediate. They induce comparisons and the intelligent can get an idea of what to strive for in breeding. It is hoped that this enterprise of the Society will be a success.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN U. S. A.

THEIR STATUS UNDER IMMIGRATION ACT OF 1921.

1. The following information is published by the U. S. Department of Labour, Bureau of Immigration, Washington, for the guidance of persons who desire to enter the United States as students under the Immigration Act of 1921, and who may apply to an American consular officer for a non-quota immigration visa for that purpose.

2. Section 4 of the above Act provides in part as follows: When used in this Act the term "non-quota immigrant" means—(a) An immigrant who is a bona fide student at least 15 years of age and who seeks to enter the United States solely for the purpose of study at an accredited school, college, academy, seminary or university, particularly designated by him, and approved by the Secretary of Labour, which shall have agreed to report to the Secretary of Labour the termination of attendance of each immigrant student, and if any such institution of learning fails to make such reports promptly the approval shall be withdrawn.

3. A bona fide student, within the meaning of the Act, is a person at least 15 years of age who is qualified to enter and has definitely arranged to enter, an accredited school, college, academy, seminary or university, particularly designated by him, and approved by the Secretary of Labour, and who seeks to enter the United States temporarily for the sole purpose of pursuing a definite course of study at such institution.

4. An approved school, within the meaning of the Act, is any accredited school, college, academy, seminary or university which has been established for at least two years, and which has applied for and received the approval of the Secretary of Labour as a school for immigrant students. When a school is approved the Department of State informs all American consular officers, and until so advised consular officers are not in a position to consider an intending student's application for a non-quota immigration visa.

5. The Bureau of Immigration can advise whether a particular school has been approved, but it can be of no assistance in the matter of obtaining visas for students. It may be suggested, however, that persons desiring to enter the United States temporarily as students should first apply to an institution of learning for admission thereto for the purpose of pursuing a definite course of study. If accepted as a student, by the admitting authorities of the designated school, the applicant should then present evidence of this fact to the proper American consular officer in the district where he resides and, if the school is on the approved list, the consul will be in a position to consider an application for the necessary visa. It is further suggested that an applicant should be prepared to satisfy the consular officer to whom application for a visa is made that he is possessed of sufficient funds to defray all expenses during his stay in the United States, or that payment thereof is properly secured and that he will be able to devote his time solely to study.

6. The possession of a student visa will not entitle the holder to admission to the United States if on his arrival it shall appear to the immigration authorities that the applicant is not in fact a bona fide student within the meaning of the Immigration Act above quoted.

7. Any immigrant student admitted to the United States as a non-quota immigrant who fails, neglects, or refuses to regularly attend the school to which he has been admitted; or who otherwise fails, neglects, or refuses to maintain the status of bona fide student; or who is expelled from such institution; or who engages in any business or occupation for profit; or who labors for hire shall be deemed to have abandoned his status as an immigrant student and shall on the warrant of the Secretary of Labour be taken into custody and deported.

HIGH COURT

APPELLATE SIDE

CONFIRMATION CASE.

CONVICTION AND SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

Imperator
vs.
Ahmed Murad.
(Before Sir Norman Macleod, C. J., and Justice Coyaji.)

This was a confirmation case (with Criminal Appeal No. 647 of 1924) against the conviction and sentence passed by Mr. M. J. Kadri, Additional Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, convicting the accused of murder under Section 302, P. Code, and sentencing him to death subject to confirmation by the High Court.

The facts of the case were as follows:—
Kalsar is a small village, about 3 miles from the Railway and Police Station, town of Dakore, in the Kaira District. The complainant in this case was Hamid Natha, a Mahomedan agriculturist living in the village in a house close to one occupied by his brother Doss Natha. Next to Doss, on the other side, lived Umrao. The prosecution case was that both Doss and Umrao left the village on the evening of the 5th June, 1924, for Ahmedabad with the object of purchasing bullocks. The only other occupant of Umrao's house was his wife Bai Gulsab and so he requested Doss's mother Dilsab, an old lady of 75, to sleep at his house during the night in his absence. In his absence, the accused, who was a hot part of the year and Dilsab slept outside Umrao's house, below the eaves, whereas his wife Gulsab slept inside. At about midnight sounds of blows were heard in the neighbourhood. This attracted the attention of Sultan Murad who was sleeping outside the covered verandah of his house, just opposite to the place where Dilsab was sleeping in an open plot of land near his house opposite to that of Umrao. All those witnesses stated that they recognised the assailant and on challenging him they were silenced by his threatening them with consequences similar to those suffered by the old lady. They were too much frightened to be able to inform the Police Patrol, immediately. Hamid appeared before the Police Patrol next morning and reported the occurrence, but did not mention the name of the accused as the murderer as he did not know who committed the murder nor had he suspicion against any one in the village. The Mukhi sent his report, the Police Sub-inspector turned up and carried on the investigation. Inquiries were made about the accused who was found absconding. Ultimately, the accused was found in a hut outside Sureli on the 10th September and was placed on trial before the Resident First Class Magistrate, Nadiad, who committed him to the custody of the Additional Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad. The prosecution relied upon the long-standing enmity between the accused and Umrao, and on the evidence of the four eye-witnesses. The accused stated he was innocent. The learned Additional Sessions Judge, after considering the evidence, found the accused guilty of the offence of murder under Section 302, P. Code, and convicted him and sentenced him to death subject to confirmation by the High Court.

Their Lordships after hearing the arguments confirmed the conviction and sentence and dismissed the appeal.
Mr. Bhambhani D. Mehta appeared for the accused.
The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

CINEMA COMPANIES AT LAW

QUESTION OF COPYRIGHT.

M. A. Rahim and Co. Plaintiffs.
vs.
The Grand National Theatres, Ltd., and others Defendants.

This is a suit filed by the plaintiffs inter alia for a declaration that they are entitled to a copyright in certain cinematograph films, viz. "The Fighting Dutchmen," "Purple Riders," "Breaking Through," "The Jungle Goddess," "A Dangerous Adventure" and some feature films and comedy films and to restrain the defendants from exhibiting the said films and for obtaining damages against the defendants for their wrongful action.

The plaintiffs are a firm of cinematograph film dealers and they alleged that the 2nd defendant, i.e., the Australian Film Ltd., had assigned their rights in the said films for a period of five years from 29th June, 1923, to the Seneca Films, Ltd., of Rangoon and that the said Company had assigned to the plaintiffs the said rights for exploiting the films in India as their agents for a period of five years from 1st November, 1922. They further alleged that the said Seneca Films, Ltd., had subsequently assigned their business to the 1st defendant, a Limited Company carrying on business in Burma.

The plaintiffs further alleged that in pursuance of the arrangement between them and the Seneca Ltd., they secured bookings for some of the said films, but the 1st defendant desired that they should enter into an agreement in the 3rd defendant, i.e., the Universal Pictures Corporation, Ltd., of America, and that as they refused to do this, the 1st defendant committed default in not sending to them the films agreed to be sent. They alleged that the said Company had assigned to the plaintiffs rights, put an end to their agreement of June, 1922. That thereafter the 2nd defendant Company in collusion with the 1st defendant Company and in fraud of the plaintiffs' rights, put an end to their agreement of June, 1922. That thereafter the 2nd defendant Company in collusion with the 1st defendant Company and in fraud of the plaintiffs' rights, put an end to their agreement of June, 1922. That thereafter the 2nd defendant Company in collusion with the 1st defendant Company and in fraud of the plaintiffs' rights, put an end to their agreement of June, 1922.

The plaintiffs submitted that as there was an absolute assignment of the copyright in the said films by the 2nd defendant, they were not justified in putting an end to their

agreement, and that as the said copyright was under the events that had happened vested in the plaintiffs they were entitled to prevent the defendants from exploiting the said films.

The 1st defendant Company which is in voluntary liquidation did not appear at the hearing.
The 2nd defendant Company in their written statement contended that the agreement of 29th June, 1922, created only a license in favour of the Seneca Films Ltd., or their assigns and as the conditions of the license were not fulfilled they were entitled to put an end to the agreement. That after terminating the said agreement, with a view to mitigate the damages payable by the 1st defendant Company for breach of their agreement, they, i.e., the 2nd defendants, entered into an agreement with the 3rd defendant Company to exploit the said films as their commission agents. They denied that the plaintiffs were entitled to any copyright in the said films.

The 3rd defendant Company adopted the contentions of the 2nd defendants and submitted that the plaintiffs had no cause of action against them. They further submitted that the agreement between the plaintiffs and the 1st defendants was validly terminated. That they only entered into the agreement to exploit the said films as they were advised that all previous agreements as regards the exploitation of the said films in India were validly terminated.

The 2nd and 3rd defendants submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs as against them.
The hearing of this suit is in progress.
Mr. K. M. Munshi with Mr. H. J. Kania instructed by Messrs. Amarchand and Mandaldas, appeared for the plaintiffs.
Sir Chinnappa Selaival with Mr. Campbell instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Elphinstone and Carce, appeared for the 2nd defendants.
Mr. Balwantroo K. Desai with Mr. Lalit instructed by Messrs. Theodoros and Daru, appeared for the 3rd defendants.

RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVING.

TAXI-DRIVER FINED.

Haroon Raschi Haji Noorhamad, a taxi-driver was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 150 or in default 6 weeks' rigorous imprisonment, by Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of rash and negligent driving.
Mr. R. P. Thanawalla who prosecuted alleged that the accused was driving his car along Kalahevi Road on Friday at about 6.30 p.m., going in the direction of Pylowhnie. Just near the Kalahevi Post Office, the accused while trying to overtake a tram car on the wrong side collided with the rear platform of the tramcar. The accused proceeding further dashed into a victoria coming from the opposite direction. Subsequently it was found that the brakes of the accused's car were not working.
The accused pleaded not guilty and said that as he wanted to overtake the tram as the victoria was being driven very fast, he was unable to pull up his car and thus dashed against both the tram car and the victoria.
His Worship, believing the prosecution story convicted the accused.

HIS NINTH CONVICTION.

SENTENCED FOR ATTEMPTING TO STEAL.

Mahomed Khushru, a jail bird with eight previous convictions, was sentenced to 9 months' rigorous imprisonment for attempting to steal a money purse belonging to Kallidin Sarang, by Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate.
Sergeant Hyde who put him up said that the complainant was sleeping in the Elphinstone Circle Gardens on Friday at 2.30 p.m., when the accused put his hand in his pocket and tried to remove the purse. The complainant was awakened and he caught the accused red-handed and made him over to the police.
The accused admitted that he was "man of convictions", but denied having attempted to commit the charge with it, adding that he was out of jail only two days ago and was so unfortunate as not to have tasted even a cup of tea.

SUICIDE BY HANGING.

On Friday at about 7 a.m. the dead body of Kushi Hari, a Hindu, aged 55 years, was found hanging by a rope from the branch of a tree in the accused's garden. No marks of violence were found on the body which was subsequently removed to the morgue.
At the inquest held over the deceased's body a verdict of suicide was recorded.

FOREIGN LIQUOR SALE.

INCREASE IN LICENSE FEES.

The Bombay Government on their recent orders on the Excise Committee's Report declared their intention to increase the license fees for the sale of foreign liquor in pursuance of the Report.

In pursuance of these orders the following will be the scale of the fees from April 1:—
In the Bombay City on wholesale and importers' license, retail "off" license and refreshment rooms, the fees will be doubled, e.g., a class A "off" license will pay Rs. 4,000 instead of Rs. 2,000. The fees on retail licenses will continue at the old rate.

In the mofussil the license fees are to be doubled on all retail "off" licenses and refreshment rooms, but the scale for hotels will remain the same. Hotels at Mathuran and Mahabaleswar shall pay at half and those at Khandala, Lonavla, Nashik, Deolali and Poona three-fourth the present rates.

For railway refreshment room dining car and traveller's bungalow licenses the revised rates are: Station Rs. 6 per dozen bottles, wines Ans. 12 and fermented liquors Ans. 6. The revised scale for the province of Sind is: Double the present scale of fees on all wholesale and importers' licenses, retail "off" licenses and on refreshment rooms.

Chemists Bars in Karachi, Hyderabad and Sukkur are to pay Rs. 1,200 for A Class and at Rs. 800 for B Class licenses.

Railway refreshment rooms, dining car and traveller's bungalow licenses will be charged the same fees as in the Presidency proper.



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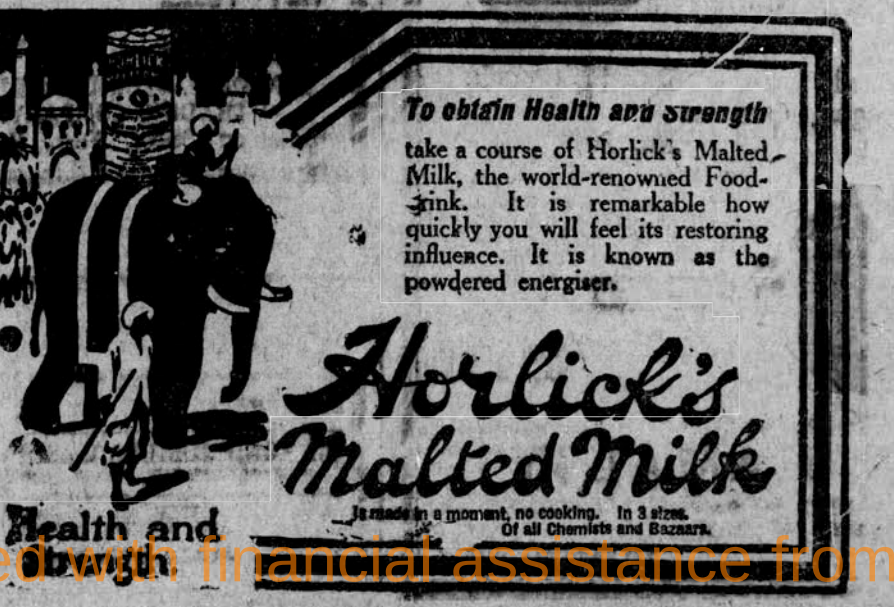
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